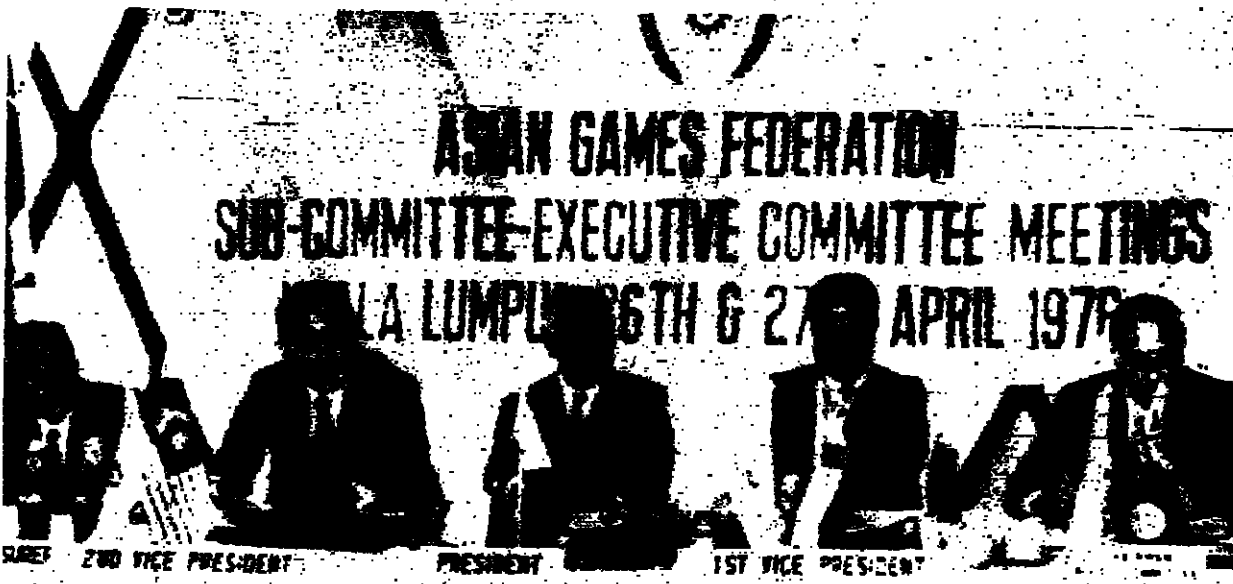


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The Asian Games Federation's special meeting which decided yesterday to ban Israel from participating in the 1978 games "for security reasons." Left to right, Zafar Ali of Pakistan, Hamzah Abu Samah of Malaysia, Fiaz Khalid of Pakistan, AGF president, Asghar Ali of Iran and A. de Sales of Hongkong. (AP radiophoto)

Israel to fight Asian Games ouster

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Asian Games Federation (AGF) executive committee has absolutely no constitutional right to exclude Israel from the eight games, "and we will fight to the end for our legitimate right to be represented at the 1978 meet."

Stating this to *The Jerusalem Post* last night, AGF veteran council member Haim Givonitsky — who is honorary secretary of the Israel Olympic Committee — pointed out that the decision to oust Israel taken yesterday by the AGF executive committee at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, still needs the con-

federation of next July's full AGF congress in Montreal, when Israel's three delegates will challenge the ouster attempt.

The AGF yesterday decided to exclude Israel from the 1978 games "for security reasons," federation president Miraj Khalid of Pakistan said, AP reported from Kuala Lumpur.

The federation is having trouble finding a site for the games, and Miraj said he hoped the decision would encourage bids from prospective hosts by reducing security-related costs and organizational problems of staging the quadrennial event.

The federation made a second appeal to Japan to play host to the 1978 games.

"We are fully aware of the problems that the host country has to face if Israel participates in the games," Miraj told reporters. "The executive committee, therefore, decided to take some administrative measures to restrain Israel sportsmen from participating in the games."

Miraj said the decision to exclude Israel did not violate the Asian Games constitution, which says no member country can be barred from participating on grounds of colour, religion or politics.

Fahmy-Eilts talks on Kissinger message

POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent
U.S. ambassador to Cairo Herman Eilts yesterday received a message from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and immediately conferred with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy. Kissinger, now on an African tour, is reportedly in constant contact with President Ford over Middle East developments, especially with regard to the Lebanese crisis and the Syrian attitude towards renewal of the mandate of the Golan-based UN peacekeeping force, due to expire at the end of May.

Russian-built Mig aircraft. The same observers noted that Washington was also interested in exploring the possibility of having the U.S. Sixth Fleet take over the privileges which Soviet vessels had in Egypt's Mediterranean ports since recently.

Other observers said that the Eilts-Fahmy meeting might have touched on Washington's renewed expectations over the prospects of a Middle East tour by President Ford. Senator Jacob K. Javits, back in Washington from a 10-day visit to the region, on Monday recommended that Ford make the tour, providing the move was "consistent" with his current election campaign.

Meanwhile, a White House spokesman held out the possibility that Ford may meet with Syrian President Hafez Assad, but said there are no specific plans "at this time."

Deputy Press Secretary John Carlson told reporters that "the President has always expressed an interest in meeting with the parties to the Arab-Israeli negotiations." Carlson made the comment after being asked to respond to a report saying that Assad would be willing to meet with Ford before the end of May.

An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Eilts-Fahmy meeting dealt with the Middle East situation and the issue of the Israel-Arab Geneva conference. The radio provided no further details.

Some observers last night tended to play down yesterday's meeting between Eilts and Fahmy, expressing the belief that it focused on U.S. interest in Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak's recent visit to Peking, and the current Egyptian-Chinese courtship. Peking has pledged to replace the Soviet Union in supplying Cairo with weapons and spare parts for Egypt's

army.

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PERES IN 'BAMAHANE' Syrian move in Lebanon step to destroy Israel

Syria's moves in Lebanon are only an interim stage in its aim to destroy Israel, Defence Minister Shimon Peres said in an interview reported in this week's issue of "Bamahane," the IDF weekly magazine.

Syria, he said, wants to take over Lebanon so it could turn into a country of nine million people, instead of six million, and thus would have a larger army and could attack Israel on a wider front.

But the Syrians may be biting off more than they can chew, Peres added. Undoubtedly, they will have difficulties in Lebanon, and "I am not at all certain Syria's President is happy with the role history has ascribed him in Lebanon."

In choosing their mayors, and would judge them by their deeds, not by their propaganda statements. The recent unrest in the West Bank, he said, was a grave matter — but should not be distorted. In the first place, the events there were not accompanied by terrorist acts, and in the second — they cannot be attributed to a central agency's instigation.

While there are those who were dissatisfied with the West Bank elections results, Peres said, "I cannot understand what they propose — that Israel determine the results it desires?" It is possible that the Jordanian Government used to do this — but certainly there are differences between Israel and Jordan — and this is one of them.

Israel, he reiterated, has to be very careful not to turn a Moslem-Christian conflict into an Arab-Jewish one. It would, therefore, remain from intervening unless a real immediate danger to Israel's security were created. Israel particularly does not want intervention which will aid Arafat, or one which would cause all the Arab elements to unite against Israel.

"I think we are strong enough to blow ourselves to be moderate, and we are strong and moderate enough to derive the appropriate benefits, both tactically and politically."

On the West Bank elections, Peres said the Government would respect the will of the local councils

in choosing their mayors, and would judge them by their deeds, not by their propaganda statements. The recent unrest in the West Bank, he said, was a grave matter — but should not be distorted. In the first place, the events there were not accompanied by terrorist acts, and in the second — they cannot be attributed to a central agency's instigation.

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Left to right, Seren Osnat Zahar, Segen Dina Saltz, and Rav-Seren Mofid Amar of the IDF Minorities Unit, who are receiving citations today. Pictures of medal winners are on page 7.

Army awards for courage being presented at Knesset today

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent
A pilot who was tortured to death by the Syrians after being shot down in the Yom Kippur War is among the seven men to whom Medals for Courage are being awarded at a ceremony in Jerusalem today.

Another 32 men will receive the Exemplary Conduct Medal and 24 soldiers, including two women, will receive citations from the Chief of Staff. Twenty-two of the awards are posthumous.

The pilot, Sgan-Ahuf Avraham Lani, was taken prisoner after being shot down over the Golan. Despite the torture he gave away no information, according to the citation. Another man, Bedulin tracker Samal-Rishon Ibrahim El-Turkash, was also awarded the Medal for Courage for standing up to torture and not giving away information.

(Pictures of the medal winners

and brief accounts of their actions appear on page 7. Only 28 of the Exemplary Conduct winners appear, as four are classified.) The Knesset ceremony will be televised live over Israel TV beginning at 11 a.m.

Most of the awards are for actions performed during the Yom Kippur War. Rav-Seren Mofid Amar, a Druse officer is cited for combatting terrorists and the two women, Seren Osnat Zahar and Segen Dina Saltz, for aiding the families of fallen soldiers after the war.

In two previous ceremonies since the Yom Kippur War, eight men received the IDF's highest award, the Medal of Valour (Ot Hagvura), 254 were decorated with the other medals, and 87 were cited by the Chief of Staff.

Explaining the delay in the awards, Tal-Ahuf Mordechai Telpori, chairman of the IDF's decorations committee, told military

correspondents this week that the nominations had come in late or either the nominees or the witnesses were out of the country.

He said that the committee had decided not to consider further nominations for actions in the Yom Kippur War but would make exceptions if outstanding cases came to light. But eight candidates already nominated are still being considered, he said.

One of the men is receiving an Exemplary Conduct Medal today for his actions in the 1967 Six Day War. He is Rav-Tural Avraham Katan, who distinguished himself in the battle for Jerusalem's Ammunition Hill, but was out of the country for many years since then. Telpori said that the committee

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Carter out to crush rivals
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania. — Front-runner Jimmy Carter sought to crush Henry Jackson and Morris Udall in yesterday's crucial Pennsylvania primary in a bid to begin an unstoppable drive toward the democratic presidential nomination in July.

But he was fighting a "stop Carter" movement as labour and the party machine swung behind Jackson, partly to keep the door open for Hubert H. Humphrey in the event of a deadlocked convention.

The weather was frigid, and rain and snow were forecast for much of Pennsylvania. But more than half the state's voters were expected to cast ballots, lured by the hot Democratic presidential race.

Carter was the slight favourite in balloting that could go a long way toward determining whether the former Georgia governor can maintain the momentum needed to capture the party's nomination.

President Ford was unopposed for the 84 Republican convention delegates to be selected, with 19 to be chosen later. (UPI)

Egypt reports bid to overthrow Assad
CAIRO. — "Al Gomhouria" newspaper said yesterday a coup attempt against Syrian President Assad failed last month and that 4,000 members of the Bathist party and high-ranking officers were arrested.

The front page article signed by the "Arab Affairs Editor," reported the attempted putsch began as Syrian troops entered Lebanon late last March to pressure on both sides of the civil war in that country to come to terms.

(Middle East observers were inclined to doubt the report, pointing out that Egypt recently had published several reports concerning Syrian activities, none of which have yet been confirmed anywhere.) (UPI)

Smith brings 10 Blacks into Rhodesian Cabinet



IAN SMITH

SALISBURY, Rhodesia. — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith yesterday announced his "new deal" for Rhodesia's six million Blacks that will bring four traditional tribal chiefs into the government as cabinet ministers and six other Africans as deputy ministers.

The 56-year-old Premier said that if the U.S. wanted to play a role in the constitutional dispute, a Salisbury government envoy should be sent there "to represent the Rhodesian case."

Smith accused U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who announced a 10-point plan in Lusaka yesterday for a Rhodesian political solution within two years, of "judging and condemning us from a preconceived stance and without considering all of the evidence or giving Rhodesia the opportunity to defend herself."

Smith's move was immediately rejected by African nationalist leaders as "a waste of time."

The vice-president of the African National Council said "it is not enough to present a black face — the people themselves must choose the representatives of their liking. Unless this is done, it is a waste of time."

The Prime Minister said in a nationwide radio and television broadcast:

"I regret that he (Kissinger) did not take the trouble to come to Rhodesia in order to judge for himself

the true state of affairs before attempting to make decisions on our behalf."

Smith said that "both the American and British governments, having been caught on the wrong foot in Angola by the Russian intervention there, are in mortal dread of a recurrence in Rhodesia."

"Therefore, they are prepared to sacrifice the Whites in Rhodesia — and if necessary the whole of Southern Africa — in order to buy

time for themselves in order to avoid being confronted by further Russian aggression in the subcontinent."

"To this end, they are prepared to extend to the terrorists and the Black governments that harbour them every moral and economic encouragement short of actual weapons of war."

"They could not be more wrong in their assessments. A White surrender in Rhodesia and the dismantling of our highly efficient and effective security forces would lead swiftly and inevitably to a Black power struggle within Rhodesia on a scale that would make the Angolan civil war pale into insignificance."

Smith said there would be neither surrender nor appeasement to Communists. "We have no intention of allowing our country to degenerate into the sort of shambles which we see in Mozambique and Angola today," he declared.

Smith announced that four African chiefs would be appointed ministers and six other Blacks would be made deputy ministers in the otherwise all-White 16-man cabinet of his ruling Rhodesia Front Party. The men were not identified.

"For some years now, potential African leadership has been sitting on the fence because of the constitutional impasse and also because of intimidation," the Premier said. "I hope with this new initiative they will have the courage of their convictions and be prepared to nail their flags to the mast, indicating where they stand." (AP)

Kissinger presents U.S. plan to end white rule in Rhodesia

LUSAKA. — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday announced a 10-point programme of "massive discouragement" aimed at forcing the white minority Rhodesian government to negotiate an end to its rule over the black majority.

It aimed to isolate Rhodesia economically, give aid to the regime's opponents and to discourage Americans from travelling to Rhodesia until there is serious negotiation over the surrender of political power.

Elliot Gabbellah called Kissinger's speech an "anti-climax."

He said "Dr. Kissinger has offered nothing that is new to the blacks in their fight to free Rhodesia... He is forgetting that there are a large number of Americans who are fighting as mercenaries alongside the security forces against the aspirations of these blacks."

The programme stopped short, however, of giving any direct military assistance to the liberation movements now waging guerrilla war against the Rhodesian government.

A spokesman for the Rhodesian government complained that Kissinger had not visited Rhodesia. "He hasn't bothered to examine the situation at first hand and cannot speak with any experience."

Senior American officials called the speech a programme "of massive discouragement to the Rhodesian regime," and the strongest U.S. statement so far on the issue.

It also included an Administration push to repeal the controversial Byrd amendment which permits the U.S. to evade the United Nations embargo on the import of Rhodesian chrome. The programme thus will also have a political impact on President Ford's primary campaign against Ronald Reagan.

Kissinger said "it is the responsibility of all who seek a negotiated solution to make clear to the Rhodesian minority that the world community is united in its insistence on rapid change. It is the responsibility of those in Rhodesia who believe in peace to take steps necessary to avert a great tragedy."

He said the U.S. strongly supported the British proposal for negotiations leading to majority rule within two years.

Kissinger repeated his plea that the problems of Africa be solved by Africans themselves. Without specifically mentioning the Soviet Union or Cuba, he said, "Africans cannot want outsiders seeking to impose solutions or choosing among countries or movements."

On South Africa, Kissinger urged (Continued on page 4, col. 1)

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Ghana yesterday cancelled a visit by Secretary of State Kissinger, saying that the head of state, Colonel Ignatius Acheampong, was ill. But U.S. officials in the Kissinger party, which arrived in Accra, said they had night from Lusaka, indicated that they disapproved of the Ghanaian explanation and said they regarded the move as the real reason.

Lebanon plans election of President on Saturday

BEIRUT. — Lebanon will elect a new President on Saturday amid reports it might formally ask for outright Syrian military intervention to end its year-long civil war.

Sporadic mortar duels in Beirut and heavy fighting in northern Lebanon marred the start of a campaign to elect a new President. Police said Palestinians fired anti-aircraft guns from a hilltop refugee camp northeast of Beirut on a nearby Christian suburb during the night.

Speaker Kamal Assad called the 99-man Parliament to convene at 11 a.m. on Saturday to elect the new President, who will replace Christian President Suleiman Frangieh. Assad's announcement followed an hour-long meeting of the House rules committee. He said the Parliament will meet at a villa on the no man's land between Beirut's Moslem and Christian quarters.

The military committee of Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian army officers and factional chiefs met yesterday to try to arrange a change of the kidnapping victims, the spokesman said. He reported 49 persons were killed and 90 wounded in fighting across the country after midnight.

The original Parliament building was looted during the latest round of fighting.

Extra security measures have been planned to guard the villa by troops of the Beirut garrison, headed by self-appointed provisional military governor Brig. Aziz Ahdab and Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Army, Assad said.

The Syrian Government also has pledged whatever assistance is needed to ensure security on election day, the Speaker added. He discussed this issue during a visit to Damascus on Monday.

The Ahdab-controlled radio station in Beirut said Frangieh was considering with "other senior government leaders" a formal request to Syria for military intervention to end the Lebanese war.

The independent newspaper "An Nahar," whose publisher is a cabinet minister, said Frangieh wants a six-month mandate for Syrian troops to restore law and order. Syrian troops already patrol some

eastern areas of the country and the coastal waters in an effort to prevent arms from reaching the warring Moslem and Christian private armies.

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Nation marks Holocaust memorial day

Jerusalem Post Staff
LOHAMEI HAGETATOT. — Some 10,000 persons, including many youngsters, former partisans and ghetto fighters, attended the closing ceremony of Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day at this kibbutz midday.

Weather synopsis: The low which has caused the sharav over our region is moving eastward and cool, moist air is penetrating our region.

Yesterday's High/Low	Today's High/Low
Jerusalem 23-32	23-32
Nahariya 15-25	15-25
Safed 12-22	12-22
Haifa 12-22	12-22
Tiberias 20-30	20-30
Nazareth 17-27	17-27
Afula 18-28	18-28
Shomron 9-19	9-19
Tel Aviv 21-31	21-31
B-C Airport 17-27	17-27
Jericho 15-25	15-25
Gaza 19-29	19-29
Beer Sheva 14-24	14-24
Eilat 9-19	9-19
Tiran 35-45	35-45

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, with appreciable drop in temperature and a rise of humidity.

Weather synopsis: The low which has caused the sharav over our region is moving eastward and cool, moist air is penetrating our region.

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received Gideon Rafael, Ambassador to the United Kingdom.

The Bavarian Deputy Minister of Finance and Mrs. Albert Meyer yesterday met with Interior Minister Yosef Burg. They later called on Arnon Gafny, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres met last night with the 109 members of the first Israel Bond National New Leadership Delegation to Israel, from the U.S. and Canada.

The Duke of Devonshire, Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, met with Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday at the English Room of the Israel Museum.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres will speak on current affairs at the Haifa Maritime and Economic Club, Zion Hotel, at 6.45 p.m. today. (Wednesday).

Prof. Benjamin Akzin will speak on Independence Day at the Haifa Rotary Club, No. Hotel, at 1 p.m. today. Wives are invited.

Ronald Medzini, director of the Government Press Office, will speak on "Israel's Information Services" at the weekly meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club, 1 p.m. today, at the YMCA.

A concert of modern and traditional Japanese music and dance will take place at the Hebrew University's Wise Auditorium in Jerusalem tonight at 8.30. It is organized by the Israel-Japan Friendship Society and the University, with the help of the World Zionist Organization's foreign relations department.

The annual gala bazaar of the AACI, Tel Aviv region, will be held today at the Sinai Hotel, Tel Aviv, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Proceeds will go to immigrant absorption. Food, clothes, homemade articles and gifts will be on sale. Raffles and prizes.

ARRIVALS

Lufthansa's executive vice-chairman Frank Beckman, general manager for Europe R. Lapp and sales manager for Europe F. Scholter, in connection with the assumption of office of the airline's new representative in Israel, Norbert Kobi.

DEPARTURES

Prof. Henry Romanoff, head of the Department of Vascular Surgery at Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem, to lecture in Europe.

We deeply mourn the passing of our beloved

Dr. ZABIH TABIBZADEH ז"ל

Wife: Farrokh
Son: Shahrad
Daughters: Shahla, Sheida, Shila
Sons-in-law: Avraham, Isaac, Stephan, and all his grandchildren

Our sincerest condolences on the passing of

Dr. ZABIH TABIBZADEH ז"ל

David Amid and Family

In memory of our beloved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother

OMA GRETE JACOB

who left us on March 27, 1976, a memorial service will be held on Thursday, April 29, at 4.30 p.m. at the Zichron Ya'akov Cemetery.

On behalf of the family
DAVID AND RUTH NOY, née JACOB
and KVUTZAT MA'AYAN ZVI

The unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved

JOHANNA BONN

will take place at Kfar Samir Cemetery, Haifa, on Thursday, April 29, 1976, at 4 p.m.

THE FAMILY



Leopold Trepper, one-time head of Red Orchestra Soviet World War II spy ring, leaves Yad Vashem yesterday with members of his family after laying a wreath in memory of the victims of the Nazi Holocaust.

Civil servants back to work, threaten renewed sanctions

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Work in all Government offices returns to normal today as two-thirds of the country's civil servants end a three-day partial strike. But all civil servants will strike and hold sanctions next week.

The 40,000 civil servants who do not receive specific allowances will refuse to receive the public, handle mail or answer telephone calls from Thursday next week to the following Wednesday. They are demanding that all workers with the same grade receive equal pay and that the process of cancelling out the specific allowances (enjoyed by the other 20,000 civil servants) be completed by October, as the Barak Committee had recommended.

The Government-Establishment agreement signed Monday stipulated the process be completed in 1978.

But the 20,000 "haves" will strike Sunday and begin sanctions Monday in protest against the plan to cut their allowances, however gradually.

Meanwhile, the Treasury launched a drive to convince workers to accept the new wage agreement. Arnon Gafny, Director-General of the Finance Ministry, yesterday met the directors-general of all Government ministries and asked them to try and persuade their workers to accept the agreement. Gafny's address followed a press conference Monday in which Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz defended the agreement.

This week's sanctions — refusing to receive the public — were hardly felt because most of the "have-nots" do not deal directly with the public. However, job-seekers were hard hit because the labour exchanges were closed.

At a meeting in Jerusalem yesterday, an overwhelming majority of the leaders of the 40,000 workers rejected proposals to call a full strike. It was argued that the strikers would suffer because they would not be paid for the days they were absent. Arnon Ronen, representing the workers in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, also said he feared the Government would dismiss temporary workers in his office.

The workers decided to limit their sanctions to seven days, so that they could end them without having to appeal to the Histadrut "to bail us out of a mess" if necessary, Shmuel Kleiner of the Interior Ministry said.

Many civil servants said they didn't care if the specific allowances were cut in five stages (as the Government and Histadrut had agreed) or two. But leaders of the 40,000 have-nots said they feared the perks would not be cut unless they pressed the matter. "Rabinowitz had told us a wage increase would destroy the State, but a day later he proposed a 4 per cent increase," Avraham Ehrlich of the Housing Ministry's works committee said. "The Government changed its mind 10 times in one month. Should I give it credit for two years," he asked?

The 20,000 "haves" will appeal to the Supreme Court today for an injunction against the Government-Establishment decision to abolish their specific allowances. Tomorrow they will hold protest meetings to seek the workers' approval for a strike Sunday and sanctions thereafter. But the workers who met in Haifa yesterday did not decide what the sanctions would be. This will be discussed Sunday.

Both "haves" and "have-nots" criticized Histadrut leaders for misleading them. The 40,000 decided to sever all contacts with the secretary of the Civil Servants Union, Haim Bernstein. The others are also considering breaking away from the union.

Labour troubles still plague Haifa and Ashdod Ports

Jerusalem Post Staff

Labour problems in Ashdod and Haifa Ports continued unabated yesterday — with a go-slow strike by machinists workers at Ashdod and a strike threat in Haifa.

The Ports Authority threw the ball to the Ashdod workers, agreeing to submit the dispute to a parity committee, while the Haifa Port manager appeared to back down in the dispute there.

Ashdod's 150 machinists workers are demanding automatic overtime pay and payment of wages to 14 of them who have refused to work on the new container terminal. In addition, 45 workers in the bulk cargo terminal refuse to work there under the management of Negev Phosphate, as the Transport Minister ruled last week.

The Ports Authority has agreed to a Histadrut proposal that this and other issues be referred to a parity committee, provided the workers agree to return to work at full pace — including in the new container terminal — immediately. But the workers said they want the docked wages paid to the 14 immediately, and only the automatic overtime pay issue to go to a parity committee.

However, Rahav said the urgent problem of the port was the opening of its new 140m. back-up terminal, which would solve underemployment problems in the off-season. To do so, the Labour Council would have to agree to changes in worker assignments, which has been the stumbling block to opening the terminal. The three works committees involved have not agreed to go along with a new centralized management system in the new facility.

The machinists slow-down has not affected the handling of citrus shipments, in which Ashdod stevedores are competing with their Haifa counterparts in order to draw more traffic. They appear to be getting all their equipment maintained and repaired without problems.

In Haifa, workers declared a labour dispute over pay docked from workers who refused to work as instructed. Manager Yitzhak Rahav yesterday declared that was a "marginal dispute." He said he was ready to give the two workers back the docked pay and clarify the issue, and expected the Labour Council to cancel its labour dispute notice.

Tsipori, mentioned two unusual cases. One was a tank company commander, Seren Meir Zamir, who is receiving the Medal for Courage not only for fighting valiantly on the Golan and destroying many enemy tanks, but also for bringing all his men out of the war unscathed.

The other case was that of a Chaplaincy Corps sergeant, Avinoam Winograd, who is receiving the Exemplary Conduct Medal for his devotion and determination in extricating and identifying bodies of the fallen, assuring that they would be buried according to Jewish tradition.

Tsipori said no doubt there were many men who had performed brave deeds who were not being decorated, because their action had not been witnessed. He said that many of the nominees had said that they thought that their whole unit should be decorated.

Jewish Agency for Israel World Zionist Organization

We mourn the death of

RIVKA SAPIR ז"ל

widow of the late Chairman of the Executive

PINHAS SAPIR ז"ל

With great sorrow, we announce the passing at a good age of my husband, our father, my brother, our son-in-law and grandfather, dearest of men

SIEGFRIED TIETZ

The funeral will leave today, Wednesday, April 28, 1976, at 3 p.m., from the Assuta Hospital, 60 Rehov Jabotinsky, Tel Aviv, for the cemetery at Kiryat Shaul.

Please refrain from condolence visits.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY IN ISRAEL AND ENGLAND

SHARAV DUE TO BREAK South hit by power water breakdowns

Jerusalem Post Staff
BEERSHEBA. — Power failures throughout the South, from Ashkelon to Eilat, hit the region hard, coming in the midst of a severe sharav. The interruptions in the electric supply paralysed Mekorot's water-pumping machinery, seriously affecting the supply of water especially to moshav and kibbutz farm-lands.

The power supply was restored by last night.

More good news came last night, from the weatherman, who said the sharav would break early this morning and temperatures were expected to drop by as much as 10 degrees today. He forecast a return to the seasonal average (23 degrees in the Coastal Plain). Yet it was 35 in Haifa, 32 in Jerusalem and 36 in Tel Aviv. In Lydd thermometer registered 39 degrees.

Chicken runs in the South hard hit, with no water to their tin roofs, a customary cecide during hot and dry we. The Beersheba area suffered electricity stoppages, led to curtailed working hours, several places, where the owing to disrupted air-conditioning, became unbearable.

There were also power cuts in the North yesterday, as true fell on a high-tension line so Ra'anana, cutting power for a time to the northern part of country.

U.S. Navy ship due in Haifa this morning EEC countries to be asked to aid Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — The U.S. Sixth Fleet's guided missile destroyer, USS Mahan, is due to arrive here for a four-day visit this morning. She will be the first U.S. naval ship to visit Israel in 13 years.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman told The Post that the visit will give the crew a chance for rest and recreation, following training. Their schedule includes a sailboat race against Israeli Navy personnel and visits to Jerusalem and Galilee.

The ship's officers will be busy with a schedule of courtesy visits to be initiated by her commander this morning, when he calls on Mayor Yeruham Zeisel. At noon he will lunch with Zeisel on board. Among the guests will be U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon; the OC Navy, Aluf Binyamin Telem; former naval commander Aluf (Res.) Yohai Bin-Nun; and port manager Yitzhak Rahav.

The Haifa tourist office, in conjunction with the Navy, will tonight hold an evening of Israeli folklore for the 350 officers and men of the destroyer.

BRUSSELS. — Commerce and Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev told newsmen that his mission president Francois Ortoli had agreed to propose aid to EEC ministers, but he no details.

Bar-Lev said the problems of Arab League boycott of countries trading with Israel was also discussed. Views here on the ability of stronger non-discriminatory rules were varied, he said — declined to go into details.

Kollek defend Axel Springer against critics

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Mayor Teddy Kollek lashed yesterday at the Young Guard his own Labour Party for existing reservations about the provision of an honorary doctorate to the Hebrew University to Ge publisher Axel Springer.

The Young Guard, while acknowledging Springer's friendship with Israel, maintained that he had supported actions hostile to the Jewish people, including the sale of German to Saudi Arabia.

"Israel doesn't have a friend as good and loyal as Springer," declared Kollek. He has supported Israel for years, verbal attacks on him, a pained by physical attacks by, and Germans." Kollek of Springer's uncompromising support of a united Jerusalem as a city of Israel.

Twenty youths to compete for int'l Bible crown

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Twenty boys and girls from 10 countries, including two from Israel, will take part in the Gacna's International Bible Quiz in Jerusalem on Independence Day. It will be the 13th time the quiz, one of the central events of the Independence Day celebrations, is held.

The finalists are now spending a week together at the Gacna's training camp, at Ju'ara near here, brushing up on their Bible, touring the country and meeting Israeli youth.

At a press conference yesterday it was announced that, as an innovation, a pre-final round of the quiz will be held in Safad next Sunday, to give the overseas participants a chance to express themselves more than once in Israel. Safad, the town of the Caballists, was chosen for the special round. In Safad the jury will be headed by Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu and in Jerusalem by Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

HOME-GROWN POPPY plants, apparently used to make drugs, have been found in two Haifa neighbourhoods. Police uprooted the plants and are investigating.

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Mao's wife strengthens place in top ranks

PEKING. — Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife Chiang Ching, a leading force in the campaign to oust former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, appears to have strengthened her position in the Chinese leadership. Madame Mao, 62, a former Shanghai actress and prominent radical, was pictured in the "People's Daily" yesterday, standing next to Premier Hua Kuo-feng in the centre of a leadership line-up.

Although in the Communist Party Politburo, she is not in the all-powerful standing committee and would not normally be pictured next to the top party vice-chairman.

The front-page photograph was of "leading comrades" at a reception Monday night for security forces who helped quell political rioting here earlier this month.

The rioting, in Peking's Square of Heavenly Peace, heralded the sacking of Teng and the promotion of Hua to Premier — second position in the party after ailing 82-year-old Chairman Mao.

It was Chiang Ching's first official mention since the leadership crisis erupted into violence.

She last appeared in public in February, when accompanying U.S. ex-President Nixon to the theatre.

A list of leaders attending last night's reception confirmed she had not been officially promoted in the party ranking. But observers speculated that her prominent position in the photograph could mean she is destined for promotion, as well as signifying an increase in her behind-the-scenes power.

The list also confirmed that another leading Shanghai radical, Wang Hung-wen, has held his senior party post despite being ousted from number two spot by Hua, along with Teng.

The new radical line-up of the party leadership, 13 powerful men and women, appears to be in effective control of a China torn by factional divisions between moderates and radicals.

Comparatively youthful, it could assume a transitional role in the transfer of power from the 82-year-old Mao and his aged cronies, who were left out of the new hierarchy, to Chiang Ching's more adventurous followers.

The 13 included 10 members and all three alternate members of the party Politburo. Their effectiveness was bolstered by the presence of Chen Hsi-lan, 62, commander of Peking army units, who until now had not been publicly identified with the radicals who overthrew Teng Hsiao-ping.

A U.S. congressman who recently returned from China said on Monday the Chinese believe that war with Russia is "inevitable" — but could be postponed if America remains militarily strong.

"That is why we were invited to visit the People's Republic of China — to receive this message," said Rep. Lester L. Wolff (Dem. — N.Y.), who returned on Sunday night from a week-long visit to China. (Reuters, AP)



Two members of the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry were taken into custody in London yesterday after holding a proxy funeral service for Soviet Jewish activist Col. Yefim Davidovich, who died in Minsk on April 24. The demonstrators had placed a coffin at the Cenotaph, Britain's war memorial in Whitehall. The National Council for Soviet Jewry announced that British synagogues have been requested to hold memorial services for Davidovich this Saturday, and that a scholarship in his memory will be endowed for a Soviet immigrant child in Israel. (AP radio photo)

Whole families and villages said wiped out Mass killings in Cambodia

By PAUL VOGLE
ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand. — Since the Khmer Rouge takeover on April 17, 1975, tens of thousands of Cambodians have fled in terror to Thailand seeking asylum. Some have even crossed to Vietnam, preferring the more moderate Communist policies there to the austerity of their own leaders who spent long years isolated in the jungle until their victory last year.

The new Cambodia, renamed Democratic Kampuchea, is probably the most closed and xenophobic society in the world and admits no journalists — non-Communist or Communist. Only the two Vietnamese, Laos, North Korea, China, Albania and Cuba have representatives in Phnom Penh.

Across the border bridge from Aranyaprathet, a black pajama-clad Khmer Rouge guard glares hostility at would-be visitors and waves them back.

Thus the West's only information about Cambodia comes from two dubious sources — the refugees, many of whom bear grudges against the new regime and have told patent lies in the past, and the government radio in Phnom Penh, equally adept at duplicity.

But from comparing and piecing together the reports, Western observers estimate that 600,000 people, 10 per cent of the population, have died in purges or from hunger and disease.

The purges began the day of the takeover in Phnom Penh, when the Communists reportedly shot people in the streets as they began executing leaders and soldiers of the former U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime.

The first firing squad executions were expected. But Cambodians were shocked when their new lead-

ers ordered a forced march, evacuating most of capital's 2.5 million population to the countryside. Khmer Rouge soldiers herded even hospital patients out of Phnom Penh and many reportedly died of exhaustion.

Every major city was emptied, their inhabitants sent to do forced labour in the ricefields or northwestern forests.

The executions did not stop with officials of former regime. Educated persons — teachers, students — also became targets. Whole families were reportedly wiped out.

"You don't have to be close to the former government," said one refugee who fled to Thailand in February. "If they suspect you of trying to get the way, you are a target for execution."

Within months, the Khmer Rouge began running short of bullets, but that did not stop the elimination of "troublemakers."

"They were suffocated with plastic bags over head, beaten to death with hoes or bamboo pole one refugee said.

Another refugee, who once worked for a foreign social work agency, described a new form of killing.

"If more than a handful of people were to be executed, their hands were tied behind their backs and they were forced to lie down and were run over by a bulldozer."

"My friend operated one of the bulldozers," he said. "Once he had to run over 40 people with machine guns. He went berserk. After that, he was executed himself by plastic bag suffocation."

Gromyko in Paris; seeing Giscard today

PARIS. — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here yesterday on a three-day official visit after a cool period in normally good France-Soviet relations.

Gromyko began talks almost immediately with French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues. He is due to meet President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at lunch at the Elysee palace today.

The Foreign Minister's visit forms part of regular consultations between Paris and Moscow established in 1968.

Technically, the Soviet minister's talks should prepare the way for a visit here by Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, but may in fact lead to a trip by Premier Alexei Kosygin.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac invited his Soviet opposite number to come to France during a visit to Moscow last year and the invitation has not yet been taken up.

Although Brezhnev mentioned France first in a list of Western countries with which the Soviet Union wished to increase cooperation at the recent 25th Communist party congress, the French President's policies are clearly less acceptable to the Kremlin than those started by President De Gaulle, who withdrew France from Nato's military structure. Giscard has shown signs of rapprochement with the Alliance during his two years in power. (Reuters)

Lisbon centrists warn they may leave gov't

LISBON. — The leader of Portugal's centrist Popular Democrats, Dr. Francisco Sa Carneiro, yesterday threatened to withdraw the party from the present coalition if the Socialists persisted in trying to form a minority government.

The Socialists won the largest slice of the vote in Sunday's elections for a legislative assembly. On Monday, Socialist secretary-general Mario Soares said the party would

form a government alone, if asked, after a new head of state is chosen in June.

But with only 35 per cent of the vote, the Socialists lack an overall majority to form a government by themselves. The PPD came second in the polls with 24 per cent of the vote.

Dr. Sa Carneiro told a news conference: "The PPD will meet later this week to consider leaving the provisional government since the Socialist party seems to be totally rejecting the idea of coalition. I stress the need for a coalition government which may be the last chance for Portuguese democracy," he added.

Asked what would decide the PPD to withdraw from the government Dr. Sa Carneiro answered: "If the Socialists persist in trying to form a minority government and if the Communist party remains in the present condition." (Reuters)

ACCIDENT. — Twelve persons died and 53 were injured yesterday when two provincial trains collided and overturned some 140 kms. north-east of Cairo, police said.

India, Pakistan to hold talks

NEW DELHI. — India and Pakistan are to hold talks soon on restoring diplomatic relations, the Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The talks will be held shortly in Islamabad, possibly at the foreign secretary level, to conclude agreements on resumption of air services and overflights, rail and road links and normalization of relations, the spokesman said.

Announcement of the talks came eight days after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government said it was prepared to discuss with Pakistan restoration of the diplomatic ties that were severed when the Asian neighbours went to war in 1971.

The Indian Government said yesterday 453 people were arrested in last week's riots over the demolition of houses in the old city area of New Delhi.

Thousands of demonstrators fought a pitched battle with police in the streets for more than three hours on April 19. Police opened fire when baton charges and tear gas failed to break up the crowds. (AP, Reuters)

Montreal police hold arms cache 'intended for Olympics'

MONTREAL. — Police arrested two men yesterday and seized stolen weapons they said were intended to be used during the Olympic games this summer.

Lieutenant Larry Levy of the Montreal police said more arrests were expected later by members of the force's anti-terrorist squad.

At a news conference, police displayed the cache, including two firearms — a handgun and a .22 calibre short rifle. Other items included gas masks, switch-blades and oxygen tanks.

Levy said the men, well-known to police, may have been members of a terrorist organization planning to disrupt the Olympic Games.

But "it's too early to say if the men were part of a large organization," Levy said.

He ruled out the possibility the men were part of an international group.

Police said they believed the weapons were stolen from the Quebec civil protection agency in 1971. (AP)

Kissinger reveals plan

(Continued from p. 1)
Pretoria to announce a definite timetable acceptable to the world community for the achievement of self-determination in Namibia (South West Africa). "Once concrete movement toward self-determination is underway, the U.S. will ease its restrictions on trade and investment in Namibia," he said.

Kissinger made careful distinction between the problem of majority rule in Rhodesia, which officials describe essentially as a colonial problem, and South Africa, which is an accepted African country.

Kissinger said, "no one — including the leaders of Black Africa — challenges the right of white South Africans to live in their country."

"The world community's concern with South Africa is not merely that racial discrimination exists there. What is unique is the extent to which racial discrimination has been institutionalized, enshrined in law and made all-pervasive," Kissinger said.

"A peaceful end to institutionalized inequality is in the interest of

all South Africans. The U.S. will continue to encourage and work for peaceful change," he said.

He said in the immediate future South Africa could show its "dedication to Africa" by using its influence on the Rhodesian government for a "rapid negotiated settlement for majority rule."

Before making his speech, Kissinger continued his talks with African leaders, first with President Kenneth Kaunda, then with Joshua Nkomo, head of Rhodesia's African National Council of Zimbabwe.

As Kissinger left Lusaka yesterday for Kinshasa, Zaire, on the next leg of his seven-nation African tour, Uganda Radio claimed he had offered Kenya unlimited supplies of weapons and accused him of provoking a military showdown in East Africa.

The attack was the latest in a series by the Kampala government, which has branded the Secretary a "murderer of Africans" who was out to destroy African unity during his current visit to the continent. (UPI, Reuters)

Around the world

Thais to brief Arabs

BANGKOK. — The leaders of Arab diplomatic missions in Thailand will soon be summoned for a briefing on the policy of the Thai government, Deputy Foreign Minister Lek Nana said yesterday.

"The Arab countries are very important to us and we must inform them of our policy, which they don't quite understand," Lek told news men before attending the weekly cabinet meeting.

"I believe that this way we will strengthen our relations with Arab while not hurt the relations we have with Israel," said Lek. "We will continue to carry on our policy of being neutral." (UPI)

Fasolini killer jailed

ROME. — Pino Pelosi, a 17-year-old Roman, was convicted on Monday of the murder of film director Pier Paolo Pasolini and sentenced to nine years, seven months and 10 days in prison.

The juvenile court found Pelosi guilty of voluntary homicide with unknown accomplices.

Pelosi had testified that he clubbed Pasolini on a beach road outside of Rome last November 2 after refusing the director's homosexual advances. Police also charged that Pelosi had then run off Pasolini with Pasolini's sports car.

U.S. law will cut boycott

WASHINGTON. — Rep. Bella Abzug (D-NY), in a hearing yesterday before the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the recently passed Equal Credit Opportunity Act Amendments 1976, if properly enforced, would eliminate discriminatory practices by commercial banks and lending companies which participate in Arab League economic boycott against Israel.

She noted that "companies presently treat Federal anti-boycott laws as a joke." "Outlawing discriminatory credit practices cuts boycott off at the pockets — a fact American businesses will not be able to ignore."

The Amendments prohibit discrimination in credit transactions based on race, colour, national origin, religion, sex, marital status or age. (UPI)

CIA using academics, newsmen in spy network

WASHINGTON. — The Senate intelligence committee concluded its investigation of America's foreign intelligence activities on Monday by issuing a heavily censored report outlining wasteful spending and clandestine assignments designed largely to make work for a worldwide "infrastructure" of secret agents, the "Washington Post" reported yesterday.

Declaring the need for urgent reforms, the committee warned that its unprecedented, 15-month inquiry would "probably provide the only broad insight for some time into the now permanent role of the intelligence community in our national government."

The Senate report found a lack of real control over intelligence spending — estimated at some \$1.5 billion — by either the White House Office of Management and Budget or by Congress. Several members of the committee emphasized at a news briefing that they consider a permanent new oversight committee with legislative and budget-making authority over the intelligence community vital.

"The crucial element in effective oversight is the power to authorize the intelligence budget," said Committee chairman Frank Church (D-Idaho). "Also, prime notice to appropriate committees of significant covert actions is essential."

At the Central Intelligence Agen-

cy, the Senate report said, thousands of covert actions — defined simply as secret attempts to influence the internal affairs of other nations — have been undertaken without outside approval or even consultation. These were primarily "low-risk, low-cost projects" — such as planting a news story or developing an "agent of influence" — which "establish and maintain the agency's covert infrastructure around the world."

The committee said it was convinced that many of these undertakings would disappear if they were forced to meet the test of being "part of a larger cover action operation in support of the openly avowed policies of the U.S."

Most disclosures in the report were guarded, coming in murky prose that the committee used in place of more explicit passages which were suppressed at the administration's behest.

These segments of the Senate report were put in italics to show that the language had been watered down or "substantially abridged at the request of the executive agencies."

Thus, the committee reported, in italics, that: "The Central Intelligence Agency is now using several hundred American academics, who, in addition to providing leads and sometimes making introductions for intelligence purposes, occasionally

write books and other material to be used for propaganda purposes abroad... these academics are located in over 100 American colleges, universities and related institutions. At the majority of institutions, no other than the individual academic is aware of the CIA link."

• "The CIA helped create and support various Vietnamese periodicals and publications. In at least one instance, a CIA-supported Vietnamese publication was used to propagandize the American public and the members and staff of both Houses of Congress. So effective was this propaganda that some members quoted from the publication in debating the controversial question of U.S. involvement in Vietnam."

• The CIA currently maintains a worldwide network of several hundred individuals who provide the agency with intelligence and occasionally attempt to influence opinion through the use of covert propaganda. Approximately 50 of them are "individual American journalists or employees of U.S. media organizations." Although CIA restrictions imposed in February will cut the number, more than half of the 50 are "non-accredited freelance contributors and media representatives abroad who are unaffected by the restrictions and will presumably keep up their work for the CIA."

The report repeats several times that the dangers posed by espionage directed against the U.S., particu-

larly from the Soviet Union, are to be discounted.

The Senators said some estimates suggest that as many as 70 per cent of the Soviet officials, the U.S. have "some intelligence connection. In addition, the report said, "the number of Soviets access to the U.S. has tripled since 1960."

The CIA also told the Senate that approximately one-third of Soviet exchange students in U.S. for the 1972-73 academic year were cooperating with the CIA. The committee, however, took position that U.S. intelligence policies could not be allowed to determine the treatment of students guaranteed in the bill of rights.

Highly critical of many of the committee's findings, the committee protested that because of the lack of congressional boundaries for intelligence activities, "the Constitution has been violated in secret; and power of the executive branch gone unchecked, unchallenged, secrecy has been a tragic consequence."

The 11-member committee offered 87 specific recommendations: more aggressive congressional oversight to new criminal laws, in effect of offsetting the "secret practices that have eroded the processes open democratic government."

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Read Agency of ARKIA

THE FIFTH PAGE

WHEN MY resident urologist and his friends discuss Jennings or Peng, it isn't the Mongol Horde they have in mind but Anthony Burgess's schoolboy hero, "Jennings," and Jack London's mongrel wolf "White Fang."

These and about a thousand other familiar storybook characters have now been gathered together by Margery Fisher in her "Who's Who in Children's Books" (Weidenfeld & Nicolson), together with a veritable treasure trove of beautiful illustrations, and the result is one of those rare reference works — like "Old Moore's Almanac" — which make for compulsive browsing.

While never losing sight of the fact that children's books are, after all, intended for children and that they should be enjoyable, Mrs. Fisher isn't shy about including her own pertinent critical comments when she sees fit to differ with accepted small-dry opinion.

Her demolition job on Enid Blyton's "Noddy" sets the tone: "It is hard to explain," she writes, "the persistent popularity of these trivial, repetitive stories with their small, retarded, masochistic hero."

Half the characters mentioned are culled from post-war books and comparatively unknown beside the beloved old favorites delineated by such sorcerers as Kenneth Grahame, Burnett, Lewis Carroll, Edith Nesbit, Mark Twain, Charlotte M. Yonge and A.A. Milne (author of "The Story of a Bear Impossibility" — "Sham-poo" — soon to be a major motion picture starring Warren Beatty).

The "Who's Who" is full of what art critics used to call "significant detail" — Gub Gub's invention of a special clothes-line on which to hang the shi off cups of cocoa ("Dr. Doolittle"); Father calling Dicky, "who always wants everything settled exactly," the Definite Article ("The Story of the Treasure Seekers"); or the "concentric whorls" of the archetypal imaginary playmate living inside Benjamin Dickinson Carr in E.L. Konigsburg's "George" — note the enclosing parentheses.

Matters of great import are hammered out and resolved. Mrs. Fisher settles the problem of anthropomorphism by quoting Beatrix Potter's criticism of Kenneth Grahame (who had allowed Toad to comb his hair): "A mistake to fly in the face of nature — a frog may wear goggles; but I don't hold with toads having beards or wigs."

Mrs. Fisher accuses the critics of "Waterbury Down" of also flying in the face of nature by charging the rabbits with "sexist attitudes" in



The Mad Hatter's tea party.

With Prejudice / Alex Berlyne

ONCE UPON A TIME...

their treatment of their females. After all, they are rabbits not humans, she reminds the reader.

However, I'm afraid a recent case in England will only strengthen the position of those who would reduce children's literature to thinly disguised moral tracts. Last month, a 16-year-old schoolboy, Steven Shea, committed suicide after becoming obsessed with "Waterbury Down."

"He read it over and over," his father told the Letchworth police, "and something in it got the better of him." The boy's diary contained a passage from the novel and concluded, "I'm going to kill myself and become a rabbit."

I think it's safe to conclude that the sales of game pie must have dropped off remarkably in Hertfordshire since the incident.

EVERY GENERATION brings to the books of the past its own at-

titudes and beliefs, says Mrs. Fisher, "but nobody has the right to read into books attitudes and beliefs that are not there."

She stoutly defends Bertha and Florence Upson's "Golliwog" (1898) and Helen Bannerman's "Little Black Sambo" (1899), asking that they should be read as they were originally written — comic tales whose characters belong firmly in the world of fantasy and not in the world of the reader of whatever race or colour.

The original models for the "Golliwog" stories, by the way, are now preserved in a glass case at Chequers, the British Prime Minister's official country home, of all places. I expect they'll be removed if Field Marshal Amin is ever invited to stay.

Mrs. Fisher's resolve, however, tends to crumble in the face of R.M. Ballantyne's "Gorilla Hunters," who

despatch humans and animals with equal efficiency. When they have managed to bag 37 gorillas in one day, Jack surveys the corpses and remarks, "Fifty we didn't make up the forty."

She takes Captain W.E. Johns "Bobbles" to task in a way which I found distinctly odd. "The title of the book," Bobbles Defies the Swastika, is typical of a certain attitude which is being questioned more and more," says Mrs. Fisher, and some of the books are being banned from libraries.

As they used to say on the B.B.C., I'm so sorry, I'll read that again. She is on safer ground when it comes to feminism, deploring Madeline Sedgwick's "Gollig," a rag doll who consoles herself by saying, "A doll's got to have something, and if she hasn't got good looks education is useful."

This sort of attitude is being combated by a new series of children's books which is to be launched at the end of May by the Writers and Readers Publishing Cooperative of London. They claim that about 80 per cent of the characters in children's books are male and they aim to counter-balance "the sexist domination of nursery literature by masculine super-heroes like Paddington Bear." One of the stars of the new series will be a trendy elephant called Annabelle who becomes grey rather than pink and "since that time it has become quite difficult to tell which elephants are little girls and which are little boys."

I should have thought it a great pity. After all, it once mattered a great deal and moreover it used to be lots of fun.

SEX, rather than sexist role-playing, tends to crop up in the genre in the most unexpected places. In "Swallows and Amazons," nine-year-old Elizabeth is inexplicably known as "Fitty," while O.E. Walton's 1876 story, "Christie's Old Organ" was the source of a memorable quote snapped up by the anthropologist Edward Gathorne-Hardy for his "Garden of Broomers."

Christie is a London waif who likes to listen to old Treffy's barrel organ playing tunes which remind him of his dead mother. Gathorne-Hardy outrageously extracted the following exchange from the text: "You mustn't think of it, Master Treffy. Let me see what can we do? Shall I take the organ out? Old Treffy did not answer; a great struggle was going on in his mind. Could he let anyone but himself touch his dear old organ?"

(This is the first of two articles)

Coming to terms with death is something few people are really able to do. The Post's Lea Levavi talks with Hana Yashinsky, a woman who has devoted herself to easing the pain of dying for others.

Making the last days livable



Social worker Hana Yashinsky

SOME of the patients cry "Do something — save me" while others plead to be allowed to die to stop their suffering. All, whether they say so or not, are living with the fear of death — a fear which becomes very real to those who know their days are numbered.

Hana Yashinsky, a social worker in the nursing care unit for the chronically ill at Shmuel Harofeh Hospital, tries to help terminal patients live with their fears and enjoy as much as possible the time left to them. She was one of two social workers who recently received the Eshel prize for original contributions to the field of social work for the aged. (Eshel, the Association for Planning and Development of Services for the Aged, was founded, and is funded, jointly by J.D.C. Malben and the Israel Government.)

A patient suffering from a fatal disease goes through several stages in learning to live with his condition. Mrs. Yashinsky explained. First, he denies it. If the doctor has not told him the whole truth, which is usually the case, he tries to reject the signs which make the truth obvious. If the doctor has told the truth, he tries to tell himself that it was a diagnostic error. The next stage is anger towards everyone with whom the patient comes in contact — doctors, nurses and the most beloved of relatives. Then comes "bargaining," asking God, or the doctor, for just a little more time — "until my daughter's wedding" or "until my grandson's Bar Mitzva."

The fourth stage and the one at which most patients reach the department where Mrs. Yashinsky works, is the stage of depression, the loss of all hope.

"I tell these patients that I know they are afraid. That shows them that there is nothing unusual or shameful in their fears, their bitterness or their desire to weep." One patient, who (like Mrs. Yashinsky herself) had lived through the Holocaust, was finally beginning to rebuild his life and was about to remarry when cancer struck. She talked a great deal to Mrs. Yashinsky about her past and how unjust it was that just when she was about to enjoy some happiness, this should happen. "The very fact that I listen to stories which a woman like this tells me, and praise her for the courage she showed in

keeping herself and her two infant daughters alive during the Holocaust helps her. I also try to help patients find beauty in every day left to them, by bringing them flowers or getting them interested in reading or other activities.

"I have been at this hospital for 16 years," she went on, "but until four years ago I couldn't bring myself to work in this department. I was working in the Orthopaedic Department and finding great satisfaction helping people learn to live with disabilities. However, a social worker was desperately needed to help the terminal patients and their families and finally, four years ago, I decided to do it. The reason I never could before was that I felt the constant

meetings with death would bring back memories of things I would prefer not to remember, six years in Poland with death at my doorstep continually."

OBVIOUSLY, the patient's last days are made easier if he has devoted relatives with him. Mrs. Yashinsky tries to give special attention to patients who have no families, and also to help those families which cannot accept the situation and prefer to "run away." Such families are afraid of watching their loved one die, Mrs. Yashinsky explained. By giving them the opportunity to express their fears and to shed their tears, she helps them return to the patient's bedside.

There are also families with guilt feelings. Perhaps if they hadn't put their parent into an old age home this would not have happened, or maybe they should have taken the patient to a different doctor. "Even if there is some truth in their self-reproach, even if another doctor could have helped or if institutionalization hastened the illness, there is no point in their suffering for it now. And besides, how do we know how things would have worked out if? What I try to do is to free them from their guilt feelings by telling them that they could not have known better and are not to blame."

Not all patients in the department are in a position to enjoy family visits or staff efforts. Some are unconscious, semi-conscious or so confused that reality no longer reaches them. For them, there is little Mrs. Yashinsky can do but she still tries. "One man can do nothing but call for water. The nurses never hear him, either because they are too busy or perhaps they are not trained to be sensitive to the patients' needs. In fact, many of the younger staff overcome their own fears of death by laughing at the patients behind their backs, something which some of its patients seem to sense. Whenever I hear this man call for water I bring it to him and he seems to respond to the attention."

"I think we should re-evaluate our position in obtaining continuing the physiological life of patients who no longer have thought or feeling and who are just vegetables. I also wonder if we have a right to keep prolonging the life of people who are suffering and who ask to be allowed to die."

New 'popular' touch planned for Kinneret

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIBBUTZ LAVIE — Six times as many vacationers will be able to relax on the shores of Lake Kinneret in the future than at present possible according to a plan outlined here this week.

The proposal, which is expected to come before the Government for approval within a few months, calls for eliminating all agriculture and fish ponds in a 400-metre wide strip around the lake and using the space thus vacated for recreational facilities.

Although Tiberias is to remain the focus for hotels in the area, with the number of its hotel beds almost tripled to 12,000, it is to be closely rivalled by a new tourist centre to be developed at Migdal, just four kilometres up the shore. Migdal, today a quiet agricultural community is eventually to have 10,000 hotel beds and the principle marina on the lake.

The eastern shore is to be developed mainly for "popular" vacationing with picnic areas and camping facilities. Artificial beaches will be created on the western shore. Several areas, particularly the B'tekha on the north-east shore, are set aside for preservation.

Of the 55 kms of shoreline, recreational areas are to be increased from the present 12 kms to 38 kms, principally at the expense of land presently used for agriculture.

The plan was drawn up for the Interior Ministry by a team headed

by Prof. Yochanan Elon and Dr. Yigal Teimr. As a national plan, it requires the approval of the Government after consideration by the National Planning Council.

This was the first time the plan has been presented publicly to members of local and regional councils in the area and other interested parties in order to elicit their reaction. The response will be considered by the National Planning Council before it makes its own recommendations to the Government.

The lake's present capacity at peak hours, according to the planners, is for 35,000 visitors. Before reaching the ultimate capacity of 150,000, two intermediary stages are called for. The first, in about a decade, would see capacity reaching 60,000. By the time the country's population reaches five million, presently estimated at 1992, capacity would be increased to 90,000. No date is given for the 150,000 target.

Some of the participants questioned the wisdom from an ecological point of view of encouraging large numbers of vacationers to crowd the Kinneret. (The planners propose a series of steps to safeguard the water's purity.) Others asked whether it would not be better to increase the number designated for a 400-metre strip to more popular facilities. The principle objection came from farming interests who do not wish to see agricultural land displaced.

BRIDGE / GEORGE LEVINREW

The echo — high-low signal

NORTH
♠ 863
♥ 3
♦ 3
♣ 1042

SOUTH (D)
♠ 3855
♥ 1895
♦ 855
♣ 855

FOR TODAY'S TIP, we are indebted to Pierre Jais, a Paris physician, whose rank among world bridge players is 13.

The echo in bridge is a high-low signal, trying to tell partner the length of the suit. It is often very important on defence to let your partner know if you have two, three or four cards of a particular suit your partner has led.

The bidding:
South North
1♥ 1♠
2♠ 2♥
3♥ 3♠
4♥ all pass

The diamond three was led to the four king and ace. A small heart was played which West won with the king. West counted South as having started with at least five hearts and five clubs. One club trick was certain and there was probably a winning diamond trick. Could East-West win a spade?

There was no need to rush with the spade ace. If declarer had a singleton spade he could not possibly discard it. But if he had a void in spades it was a losing venture to play the ace. How could West find out? He led the diamond queen. If East held only three diamonds he would have played his second highest. But he played the deuce, clearly indicating a four card suit. Therefore South had three diamonds and a void in spades. West now had no safe play. He had to take a chance. He led the spade two.

It was now a sheer guess for South and he guessed wrong. He played the jack and ruffed the queen. He then had to pull trump and hope for a club break. He had to lose a club and the spade ace at the end.

The tip: "Arrange with partner to play length signals from the remaining cards in a suit when you have not been able to start a signal on the first round."

Readers who are competing in

The Jerusalem Post Bridge Competition are requested to vote on today's tip, which is the last of seven tips, on a scale of 0-20 (Twenty being the highest), and to send their vote to The Jerusalem Post Bridge Column, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

BOOK REVIEW
TEST YOUR BRIDGE PLAY by Edwin B. Kantar, published by Willshire Book Company, 12015 Sherman Road, North Hollywood California 91605; paperback, 1974, 216 pages, \$3.00.

KANTAR TAKES a rather novel approach in presenting problems which are graded in terms of difficulty. Kantar is an American international star and a well known bridge columnist of many years standing. The 100 problems in this book have been selected from his writings in newspaper columns, "Popular Bridge," "The American Contract Bridge League Bulletin," and "The Bridge World." On each right hand page the North and South hands are presented with South as declarer, and the contract which South must try to make. The bidding is also given if pertinent.

The full deal and the solution are shown overleaf. Kantar also suggests a rating scale by which you can evaluate your own skill. After rating yourself, it would be interesting to return to the book some six months later to determine if you have made progress. The following (page 39) is one of the "easiest" problems:

Out of Thin Air
NORTH
104
783
K873
K974
SOUTH
K73
AKQ87
Q10
1062

The bidding:
WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH
Pass Pass 2♠ 3♥
Pass Pass All Pass

Weak two bid
Opening lead: Deuce of spades. East wins the ace and returns the queen to your king and West's five.

Now what?
Solution: Your immediate count is winning five heart tricks and the spade king. If East has the diamond jack and West the club ace you can make two diamond tricks and the club king. The 10th trick will be ruffing a spade in dummy. This book is indeed a challenging quiz book.

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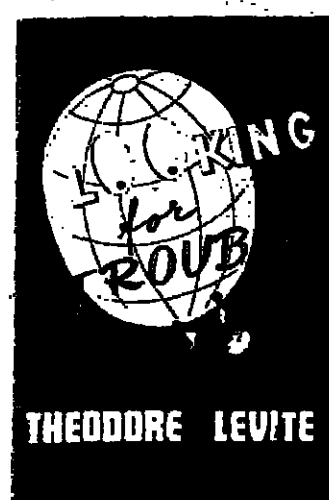
Copies of the Prospectus and the Permits have been submitted to the Registrar of Companies.

The subscription list will be opened on May 6, 1976, and closed on March 31, 1977, at 12.30 p.m.

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Theodore ("Teddy") Levite, born in Wiesbaden and educated at Edinburgh and London universities, is an Israeli who has been a lifelong correspondent of leading British and other newspapers, including the Daily Mirror group and the Evening Standard, and has covered nearly every war, drama and disaster in the Middle East ("and a few elsewhere as well") since 1948 with his unique eye-witness reports.

"LOOKING FOR TROUBLE" is a foreword by James Cameron, is "the story behind the story," sad or funny, of great events and famous personalities.

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TIPS ABOUT TIRES

"SHOW ME your tires and I'll tell you what sort of a driver you are!" A tireman's Weltanschauung? Not necessarily. Tires — like shoes — can tell a good deal about the man who owns them — the way he drives, takes care of his car — especially if they happen to be the car's original tires.

The "well dressed" Israeli car will feature, along with the whip antenna, streamlined side mirrors and four-speaker stereo equipment, a pair of oversized, imported radial steel tires.

Well, I have news for the "made abroad" fans.

The foreign brand-name tires on my new car (factory equipped) turned out to be not perfectly round, but elliptical. No amount of wheel balancing, alignment, and you name it, could take the wobble out of my steering wheel. Nor did I have better luck with a subsequent four-spoke provided by the local agent of my new car. I finally bought myself another set, also very expensive — made in Belgium and highly recommended by my "puncher-machor." A friend of mine with a similar car and similar problems bought locally made wheels and that was the last of his trouble. My steering wheel still wobbles.

Then, of course, there was that other friend who took his car abroad when the Dan and Nili, of blessed memory, were still with us. He came back with four "Everest" tires on his roof rack. He duly paid the import duty — only to be told by a cruel customs officer that he could have bought the tires cheaper here. "I asked for the best," he declared indignantly. "Everest" turned out to be a name under which the Israeli product is traded abroad.

Here are the 1975 export figures of Alliance-Hadera. Israel's only tire manufacturer. To the U.S., \$14 million, (mainly European sizes, "overlooked" by most U.S. manufacturers). To various African, Asian,

Ze'ev Schul makes inquiries and passes on some advice on how to keep your tires looking younger and living longer.



On the scrap heap, products of neglect as well as of age.

and South American countries, \$9.5m. European countries and Australia, \$2m.

Considering the highly competitive nature of the market, these figures speak for themselves. Alliance's Engineering and Testing Department manager, Baruch Weinblat, bolts the Alliance success story down to one word: value. Customers get their money's worth and they appreciate it, he says. Alliance may not be a very large manufacturer by international standards. Its research department,

however, is oversized. Demands made on tires at the factory include 175 kilometre per hour test runs and pressure tests that would tear the guts out of most of the competition's products.

The latest electronic equipment is used to ensure tire balance. We asked why the local plant didn't produce lighter coloured exteriors to reduce outside temperature influences.

"Black is natural," Mr. Weinblat said, explaining that changing the colour of sidewalls would be expensive. It is done for some export tires but is not generally available here.

Here are some tips Mr. Weinblat offered for prolonging the life of your tires. Always check your tire pressure, cold, that is, after your car has been standing in the shade for some time. Stick to the manufacturer's prescribed tire pressures and wheel size.

As to the rotation of tires there are different "schools". One recommends regular rotation to spread wear of tire surfaces, including that of the spare wheel, evenly. Another suggests that you leave your tires originally mounted in order to detect as early as possible any uneven wear which may be due to slippage or other mechanical faults.

Buying home-made tires will give local motorists tread and carcasses specifically designed for this country's climate and roads. As to their life span — Mr. Weinblat believes that a well-treated tire should serve for about 70,000 kilometres. Alliance tires have been known to give up to 100,000 relatively trouble-free kilometres. He believes that the cost-per-kilometre of the Israeli product plus its high safety factors make it the best buy on the market.

Weinblat warns against the hasty purchase of foreign products offered here at dumping prices, which have been known to include makes rejected elsewhere because of their low quality.

Going for a ride in the 'Golf'

What is the new Volkswagen product like? Ze'ev Schul takes the car for a test drive.

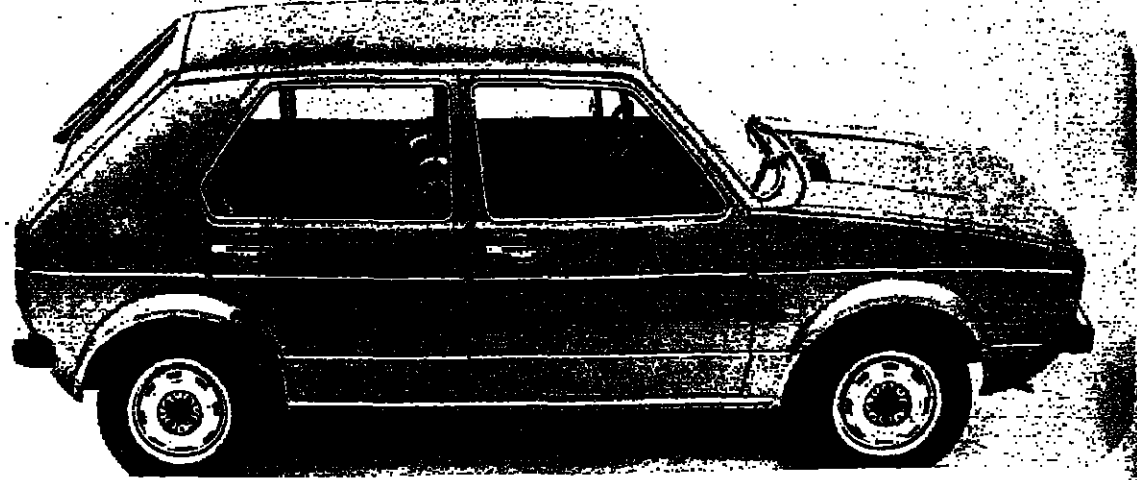
ISRAELI AND German buyers of Volkswagen's Golf probably differ in their reasons for choosing the car. A recent issue of the authoritative "Auto Motor und Sport" queried former Beetle owners who switched to Golf about their choice.

A full 45 per cent of the German customers said they thought the car was a good economic buy. Considering that the Golf range starts at around IL78,500 (before the recent two per cent devaluation) for the 1100 cc three-door version and up to IL94,800 for the 1800 cc automatic five-door job, Israelis will probably disagree with the German reasoning. What will probably make the car a worthwhile buy here will be its longevity, superior service and high resale value.

Volkswagen has a reputation for sticking to its designs. A lesson VW has taught the world is that you don't have to be pretty to be popular. It is a fact that La Coccinelle (French for Der Beetle) — Kafer — Bug — Blyushit, or you name it, has been going strong for nine out of four decades. Which is an unprecedented record.

In short, the Beetle has become an institution. Will Volkswagen do it again with its Golf, which is obviously intended to be a reincarnation of the Beetle?

About 45 per cent of Golf owners already say they will buy another when their present vehicle expires. Another 47.8 per cent think they "may." Only 7.2 per cent returned a firm "Nein!"



Of those who had complaints 56.2 per cent mentioned the poor finish. Another big (31 per cent) moan was faulty brakes. This could be attributed, at least in part, to the different driving habits and "feel" of ex-Beetle drivers who were used to bigger wheels which are more gentle on brake linings and discs. The test model provided by Volkswagen was a 1975 model owned by a rental company which had clocked 78,000 kilometres.

It had a 1.6 litre engine with a 82:1 compression ratio. Its automatic gear gave us three forward speeds. The brakes were servo-assisted with a pressure regulator. The tires (on this model-only) were 155's on a 13-size rim.

Since I have just been rapped over the knuckles for writing that I drove at forbidden speeds (I deserved the reprimand!) I will this time merely quote the manufacturer's performance figures. Maximum speed is just under 160 km. Acceleration to 100 km should take around 12 seconds and fuel consumption should be 100 km. to 9 litres.

General impressions: I liked the car's looks — unlike the Germans. (Only 22 per cent of them said that the looks of the Golf played any part in making them buy the car.) I also didn't find it quite as big inside as the advertisements would have us believe. It is adequate, and certainly bigger than anything I can remember in the 1100 — or most of the 1300-1800 cc range.

The Golf is also an austere car. For that kind of money you would expect more trimmings. The value

is there, no doubt about that, even if I didn't like or understand the need for a rev counter — on an automatic car of this size, of all things. All it will ever do is distract the driver's attention. I would have loved a clock instead.

The seats are hard sprung — which is good. But I found my gas pedal foot thing easily (lacking support). Maybe because my seat sloped up at a wrong angle. Driving: The automatic shift is perhaps the finest piece of engineering in the car. It's mature and it has taken all the kinks out of the jerky automatic gear boxes we used to know. I was told that it is also relatively trouble-free — hence its popularity with Drive-Yourself companies, which cannot afford cars with delicate, let alone unreliable, components.

Acceleration was remarkable. The manufacturers claim its Golf can zip up to 100 km. in 12 seconds. I didn't try it and took their word for it. But even if it takes an extra couple of seconds the going is still good and the car pulled easily ahead of the pack at traffic lights.

The gear shifts were remarkably smooth — smoother than most of their (automatic) kind. I would have liked a faster response to my "kickdowns" (depressing the accelerator to activate a down-changing of gears; a useful manoeuvre for overtaking at low speeds, fully laden or on steep inclines). The response was not as quick as the one I am used to on a four-speed automatic. But this is a relatively minor fault and more than compensated for by the otherwise magnificent performance of the engine-gear combination.

It may have been my imagination but I found the car a bit front-heavy, especially in tight cornering manoeuvres. With only two people on the front seats I seemed to notice a certain tendency for the rear to "break away" — a tendency even more noticeable on wet roads or in a car with worn tires.

The steering wheel was otherwise beautifully responsive and the brakes also responded readily even to slight pressure. All told: a pleasure to drive, although I do not know how the stubby seats would affect my travel fatigue on long drives.

A peek under the hood showed the transversely mounted engine to leave plenty of elbow room. However, the average driver will do best to run his car for its periodic (electronic) checkups and leave anything but the most minor repairs to the experts.

My one big question is whether the Golf will live up to the reputation of its predecessors for longevity and ruggedness.

The Volkswagen people fell flat on their faces on ventilation. The fan makes a lot of noise — most of it quite unjustified — with little fresh air to show for it. This, for Israel, is a serious drawback. We would also suggest, while we're at it, that painting the roof a light-reflecting colour would be a sensible thing to do. The temperature difference inside the car is remarkable. I would also make tinted glass, all round, standard equipment.

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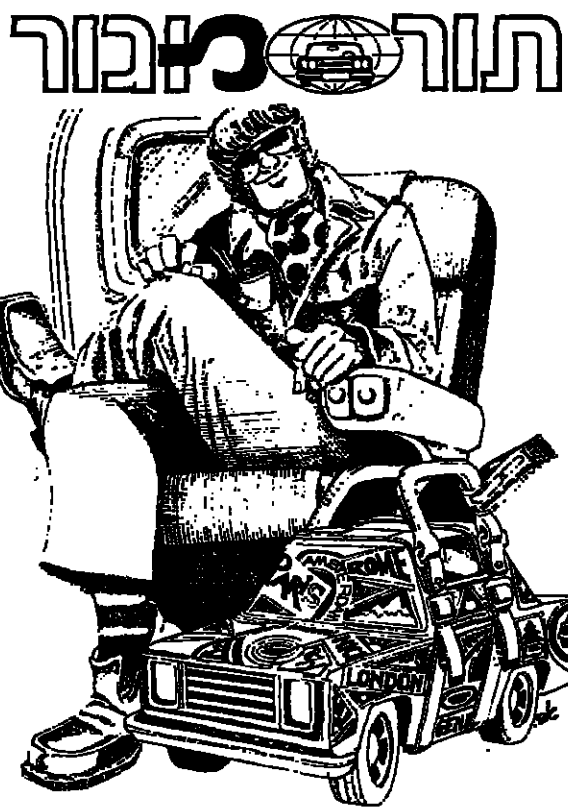
The difference between the purchase price and the selling price of the car, after the 28-day trip, is 750 florins. Even after adding insurance and taxes to this sum, it comes to less than half of what you'd pay to rent a car. If you want to save on hotel bills, ask for details about the VW camping-bus scheme.

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Touring Europe by car

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A new "Fly and Drive" plan will combine the low cost of group flights to Europe with the quasi-purchase of a used car there for inexpensive touring.

The plan was recently announced by the Magor road service and towing company and the Gil Travel agency of Tel Aviv. It is specifically designed to allow Israelis to drive on the Continent while staying within the limits of their \$450 foreign currency allowance.

"Fly and Drive" works like this. In return for a IL9,000 deposit placed with the organizers here, the traveller receives in Holland a Fiat 127 or a slightly larger model. The cars are supplied by the Hoofddorp Auto-Tour company. They are not older than four years and are in good mechanical condition. The deposit in Israel will be refunded in full, if the car is returned in the same condition as it was taken out. If, however, the company finds that certain repairs or replacements have to be made due to the tourist's month-long use of the vehicle, these costs will be deducted from the deposit.

While this expense is a "possible" one, there is a fixed charge of 730 Dutch florins (the florin is about IL2.50), which represents the difference between the "buying" and the "selling" price of the car. In other words, there is a fixed charge for depreciation. There is also a Government tax on the transaction and insurance premiums of between 100 and 200 florins.

There is no kilometrage fee as in rentals. On the other hand, cars must be returned to the company's office in Amsterdam and cannot be left in any other country.

Magor has made a special arrangement with the Foreign Ministry enabling it to buy foreign currency out of the IL9,000 deposit, if the Dutch company requires such a payment to cover repairs.

The Dutch scheme is a relatively new one. The manager of a car rental agency here professed not to be worried about it, but said: "Possible deductions from a IL9,000 deposit present an imponderable."



Vehicles are not only for driving. A "Mitzvah Tank" fitted out by the Habad Hassidim in New York stands on a Jerusalem street. The vehicle, used to promulgate Jewish observance, has loudspeakers which blast hassidic music to attract bystanders. Meanwhile Habad activists invite passers-by inside to perform or learn about holiday or day to day Jewish religious practices. (Ben-Ami, Surphor)

Sign to soldiers

Jerusalem Post Reporter
A Jerusalem driver passes a soldiers' tramp station on the edge of town on his way to work every morning. Since his office is only 200 metres past the station, he does not stop to give lifts.

Disarmed by the disappointed faces of some of the soldiers, he recently hit on a strategy to spare them frustration. Approaching the station he indicates with a movement of his hand behind the windshield that he is turning left, rather than continuing on straight.

The driver reports with satisfaction that most of the soldiers seem to notice his sign. "Message received" is acknowledged by some of them by a wave of the hand or a smile.

Frustration avoided, quality of life, and all that...

Vehicle imports

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — During the 1975 car model year 28,200 private and commercial vehicles (up to 2.4 tons) were imported, the Gan-Mor Public Relations office announced recently, basing its figures on official records.

The five largest importers accounted for 21,303 vehicles.

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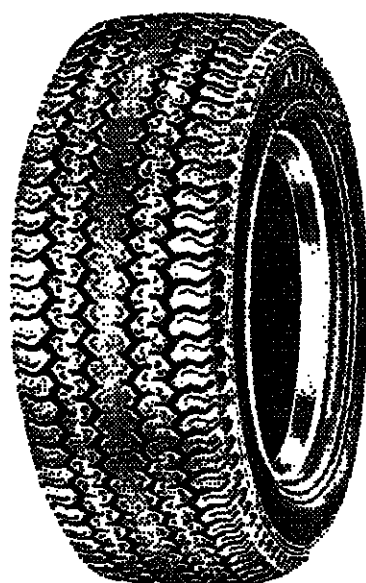
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IDF medal winners

Thirty-nine soldiers will be decorated for bravery and another 24 presented with citations by the Chief of Staff at a ceremony at the Knesset today. Almost all the awards are for actions during the Yom Kippur War. Here are pictures and brief accounts of their actions. The names of four medal-winners are classified.

MEDAL FOR COURAGE (OZ)



When the Matmed fortress fell to the Egyptians and its men captured Samal Ibrahim el-Turkhan hid for two days until he was caught and taken prisoner. Despite the harshest torture, he gave no information whatsoever to the enemy, denying even that he was a soldier in the IDF.



When his tank was hit near the Canal on October 8, Rav-Seren Menashe Goldblatt switched tanks under heavy fire and continued fighting courageously, setting an example to the entire unit. In Suez city on October 24, he was wounded, together with most of the battalion's officers. But he helped reorganize the unit and encouraged the men under withering, close-range fire. He evacuated many casualties and fought with devotion and at risk to himself.



Seren Meir Zamir's tank company destroyed about 60 Syrian tanks in the blocking battles, and many other in the decisive battle against superior forces in the "Valley of Tears" without suffering any casualties. The company led the breakthrough, again destroying many tanks and successfully fighting off all counter-attacks. Throughout the war, Zamir led the company with wisdom and courage, causing heavy casualties to the enemy and preserving his own force.



Sgan-Aluf Nahum Zaken, commander of a tank battalion at the Canal, was instrumental in the destruction of many Egyptian tanks early in the war. In the Suez city battle of October 24, most of his officers and tanks were hit and under withering, close-range fire he commanded the evacuation and reorganization of the force, while continuing the battle. He succeeded in evacuating his battalion under the most severe combat conditions.



Tural Maxim Cohen was driving an armoured personnel carrier in the Suez city battle. His commander and most of the crew were hit. Under constant, point-blank fire, he evacuated the wounded, while causing casualties to the enemy. He returned several times into the city under fire to evacuate other casualties.



On a combat mission over the Golan on October 13, 1973, the plane of Sgan Aluf Avraham Lanir was hit and he baled out over enemy territory. He reached the ground alive and was taken prisoner. He was tortured to death, but gave away no information.



A force under the command of Seren Rafael Sa'id was ambushed by a numerically superior, well dug-in Egyptian commando unit on October 7. He ordered his men to leave the vehicle and led them in an assault on the ambushing force, killing 70 for the loss of two casualties. Two days later his force was pinned down by enemy fire near the surrounded "Budapest" stronghold. Again he stormed the superior enemy force, though exposed to short-range fire, to break through to Budapest.

EXEMPLARY CONDUCT MEDAL (MOFET)



Seren Avi Ostrovitch was exempt from serving at the front, as an only child. But he volunteered and became second in command of a tank company at the Suez Canal. On October 6 the commander was injured and he took over. He switched tanks three times as his were hit and continued destroying enemy forces. On October 11 his tank took a direct hit and he was killed.



Seren Dr. Uriel Ekmallah joined an armoured force on the Golan on his own initiative and volunteered to evacuate and tend the wounded under fire from a nearby Syrian position. He also brought ammunition to tanks and was among the first to reach Tel Antar, where he attended to the wounded under fire, saving many lives.



Sgan-Aluf Avraham Alterman was a liaison officer in the Canal zone. He volunteered to organize a unit to extricate and repair damaged armoured vehicles. The unit evacuated the wounded, and repaired the vehicles even under fire, returning them to fighting units as fast as possible.



A battalion doctor in the Golan, Seren Dr. Dan Engelhard answered calls from different units and saved many lives, at great risk to himself. He inspired his medics with confidence and assured all those around him. In the breakthrough, he joined the vanguard and tended to the wounded under fire.



While evacuating a wounded soldier, Samal-Rishon Meir Ben-Haim, a medic, met up with a Syrian armoured force. He and two other soldiers remained in their armoured vehicle and carried on a battle at very close range. One soldier was killed and the other wounded. When the Syrians withdrew, he bandaged the injured man and remained with him until they were rescued.



When the Syrians attacked his position, on October 6, Samal Yosef Zadok took a bazooka, at his own initiative, and destroyed a tank. On the ninth of October, five tanks tried to outflank the position. Using his bazooka, he destroyed four of the tanks, and was injured.



Seren Yosef Beckman took over when his commander was hit in Suez city on October 24. In the face of strong opposition he stormed from house to house using his personal arms and throwing grenades. He carried many wounded to an evacuation point and organized the withdrawal. On October 25 his force was attacked by Egyptian commandos and he was the first to open fire, while organizing his force. He was killed in this battle.

Cited by the Chief of Staff

Sgan-Aluf Moshe Egozi, who commanded a battalion on the Golan, led his men with courage and determination through the clearing of Khan Arnaba and Um Butna, until he was killed.

Rav-Seren Ilan Eshel, commanding four tanks, stopped a larger Syrian force and wiped out part of it. Severely wounded, he waited all night alone until rescued.

Segen-Mishne Yeshayahu Ben-Dov (Gelbur) was Segen-Mishne Yoram Gur, Segen-Mishne Nimrod Gazit, and Segen-Mishne Baruch Litsky, were four officers who fought in a tank in the Chinese Farm area. After wiping out many enemy tanks, the tank suffered a direct hit and all were killed.

Seren Yosef Hsi, in attacking an Egyptian unit jumped from his troop carrier, hurled grenades to stop a machinegun, covered the evacuation of wounded and silenced another machinegun with a grenade before he was killed.

Rav-Tural Moshe Yitzhak Toval, was one of four soldiers who took up a forward defence position in defending the Mezah stronghold from Egyptian attack. He threw himself on a grenade while the others leapt out.

Seren Shmuel Yachin commanded a unit which held back a Syrian attack for the first three days of the war, and caused heavy losses to enemy forces.

Samal Amos Yisraeli drove an armoured personnel carrier which encountered Egyptian soldiers. By manoeuvring the carrier, he evaded the fire and saved his men.

Sgan-Aluf Ben-Zion Carmeli commanded a patrol unit in Sinai during October 1973. After a heavy battle, he intercepted the Egyptian force as they turned away and destroyed many tanks, but was hit and killed.

Seren Dr. Pinhas Livneh, under heavy, close-range fire treated wounded in the field in Sinai, with devotion and efficiency.

Rav-Samuel Shlomo Mills, a paratrooper in Sinai was one of three survivors in his unit, but they continued to fight until receiving an order to withdraw. He helped a wounded man, back to Israeli lines, where he was hit.

Rav-Samuel David Abadi, who fought in the Canal bridges area, cared for all the needs of the men by maintaining contact with his HQ, far from the site.

Rav-Tural Moshe Kleiman returned to a damaged tank to rescue a wounded man, under the heavy, close-range Egyptian fire.

Seren Eitan (Zali) Shavit (Shavitzy) was an ordnance officer, repaired tanks under heavy Egyptian fire and evacuated wounded, until he was killed.

Sgan-Aluf Ehud Shalish (Schwartz) was a squadron commander, instilled confidence in his men and continued to fight despite a hand injury. He was killed when shot down over the Canal.

Seren Asnat Zahar helped identify casualties at Rafidim early in the war. After the war, she helped the families of casualties.

Seren Dina Saltz volunteered to deal with the problems of her brigade's casualties and their families. With great devotion she helped the families of the fallen.

Seren Avinoam Eliat's tank was hit in an area surrounded by Egyptians. He collected his crew, put them on another tank and towed his own tank back.

Samal-Rishon Gavriel Elbilia was hit and killed while running under fire to the aid of two men in a position hit by an artillery shell, on Jebel Ataka.

Samal-Rishon Yitzhak Tovevia remained with his crew in their tank even when it was no longer capable of moving and continued to use the gun to destroy Syrian tanks.

Rav-Seren Meir Amar, a commander on the Lebanese border, keeps his men highly trained and has participated courageously in most of the encounters with terrorists at the border.

Rav-Tural Alexander Shmulevitz volunteered to go out with his commander under fire to save a wounded soldier on the Golan, in an area exposed to heavy artillery. He was hit when he volunteered.



Seren Haim Gruber was a liaison officer because of medical limitations, volunteered to command a tank platoon in Sinai. In a bitter battle on October 10 most of the tanks in his company ran out of ammunition and they withdrew. Left alone, he maintained his position and held back enemy forces for two and a half hours, causing them heavy losses. In Suez on October 24 he fought using his machine gun until he was hit and killed by a grenade.



Near Marat Bet Jann, Battalion Sergeant-Major Yehuda De-Levi's unit came under Syrian shelling. With one of the officers, he evacuated the wounded. On reaching the first aid station, he learned that a man had been stranded on the field. On his own initiative he rescued the man under heavy shelling and then returned several times to remove the bodies of the fallen.



In the battle for Nafah, on the Golan, battalion commander Sgan-Aluf Moshe Harel's tank was hit. He evacuated his crew and reorganized his unit for renewed fighting. On October 9 his tank was hit again. He was wounded and taken to hospital, but escaped and returned to command his unit in the breakthrough at Khan Arnaba. His tank was hit yet again and he took command of another, but was wounded again and evacuated.



On October 13, 1973, Rav-Tural Ya'acov Harpaz (Goldberg) was machine-gunned in an armoured half-track of an ordnance force moving towards the Suez Canal in the area of the bridges. The vehicle took a direct hit, and Harpaz thrown clear. Under heavy shelling, he gave a seriously wounded friend first-aid, and he himself was wounded. He nevertheless evacuated his friend, thus saving his life.



Samal-Rishon Shimon Wakhnin was in a force that attacked the "Television" position at the Canal on October 9. His tank was hit and the crew took shelter in a pit. Under fire, he ran to the burning tank for ammunition. They ran out of ammunition a second time and he took the last grenade and stormed the Egyptians. He was hit and killed.



Seren Haim Hotzev was commanding a tank company on the Golan, assembled eight tanks, and went out to battle superior enemy forces. On October 7, his tank was hit. He switched to another tank and continued fighting, although by now he had only two tanks. Under close range attack, he continued fighting until he fell.



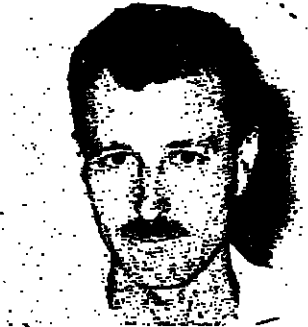
On October 11, 1973 Segen Shalom Yitzhak Yudkowsky was serving as an aerial observation officer, aiding ground forces on the Golan. It became necessary to take risks beyond the limits prescribed in his orders. His plane flew close to the front line and was hit by a missile. It crashed and he was killed.



Samal Zvi Ya'acovson, a tank platoon sergeant organized the rescue and evacuation of the crew of a tank which had been hit near the Canal, all under enemy fire and with enemy soldiers between the tanks.



On October 16, Segen Yosef Ya'ari was one of the organizers of the evacuation of the many wounded in the battle for the Chinese Farm, under heavy fire. The next day, he was wounded and while being evacuated with other wounded his vehicle was hit by a missile. He took charge of re-arranging the wounded under fire, took the wheel, and brought them to safety.



Seren Dr. Ezer Leavov Commander of a first aid station on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal, on the night of October 17 in the area of the bridges treated wounded for six hours, under heavy and continuous fire without taking cover. He organized the station with composure and efficiency, a personal example to all those around him. Demonstrating superb professional skill, equanimity and courage, he saved many lives.



On his own initiative, Ahuf-Mishne Shmua Maor joined a division in the Suez Canal area. For the week of October 17-24, in the area of the bridges, heavily shelled and bombed from the air, he helped organize a bridgehead, carrying out his missions while exposed to heavy artillery fire.



On October 9 during an attack on Hushniah on the Golan, Rav-Seren Rafael Noy's tank unit came under enemy attack, including heavy artillery. He leapt from his armoured troop carrier and advanced, on foot using a signal flag to guide the tanks towards the target, contributing to the success of the mission.



Despite his advanced age, Ahuf-Mishne Shimon Syrkin, at the outbreak of the war, rushed to the Suez front and demanded an assignment. Given the job of organizing the transport of equipment for the cross-canal move, his outstanding organizational abilities, and courage served as an inspiration for all the soldiers in the area.



Shortly before Yom Kippur 1973, Tural Avraham Kafan arrived at the Mezah Canal Outpost to organize religious services. He volunteered to share in the routine duties. With the outbreak of war, although not trained as a combat soldier, he took an active part in defending the outpost. Although seriously wounded in the hands and eyes, he continued to fight. When the position fell he refused to be carried on a stretcher, and insisted on walking.



Commander of a tank battalion at the Suez Canal, Sam-Aluf Elyashiv Shmuel destroyed many enemy tanks. One night his unit was surrounded on the West bank and suffered many casualties. Exercising unusual ingenuity, he fired at close range and succeeded in extricating his unit and turning it to safe territory.



In a battle against an Egyptian commando force, Segen Elishav Gavriel was surrounded by several tanks and a large number of Egyptian infantrymen, but he fought on, inflicting heavy casualties on the Egyptian forces around him and succeeding in returning to friendly territory with none of his crewmen wounded.



Samal Avinoam Winograd had the task of identifying fallen soldiers, where even more experienced personnel had failed. He volunteered to enter areas under heavy fire to locate bodies and return them for burial. He also volunteered to continue in service and assist in the identification of bodies returned by the enemy. Thanks to his tireless effort, many unidentified soldiers were found.



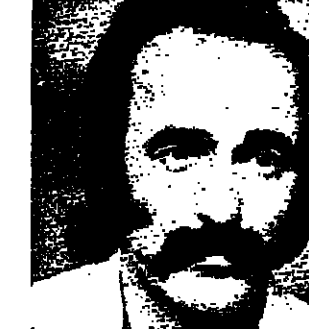
When his unit came under heavy bombing in Sinai, Seren Yoram Ben-Gil fired at the enemy planes with machineguns and then organized the evacuation of the many wounded and the removal of burning vehicles. Later, his armoured infantry unit encountered an Egyptian force and he stood to for his fallen commander. He led an attack exposed to fire at very close range.



On October 10, during fighting in Sinai, Seren Ide Mor was wounded when his tank was hit. He continued to command the men, while assuring them his wound was not serious, and raising their spirits by reporting Israel's advance on the Golan Heights, after hearing the news on the radio.



Rav-Samuel Yosef Maman was a mechanic in an armoured infantry unit on the Golan prepared vehicles for the start of the defence with devotion and efficiency. On October 8, he repaired a half-track under heavy fire, while the men took cover. In a similar incident on October 12, he was hit by Syrian fire as he was repairing another half-track.



During the Six Day War, Rav-Tural Avraham Kafan was wounded in the leg, in the battle on Ammunition Hill in Jerusalem, but he joined the vanguard and continued fighting. He was wounded again and returned once more to battle. He was ordered by his commander to seek medical treatment, but he refused to do so until the position was taken.

Details of new air transport firm settled

By ZEEV SCHUL

Jerusalem Post Aviation Correspondent

THE TRANSPORT MINISTRY this week confirmed government plans to set up a new air cargo company in which El Al would have a major share and which would be headed by Mordechai Hod, the former Air Force chief.

Transport Minister Gad Yacobi and Agriculture Minister Aharon Uzan agreed that El Al would own 49 per cent, import-export firms (primarily Agrexco, the agricultural export firm, would have another 49 per cent and the Finance Minister and Transport Minister one each.

The manager of the new company is to be named by the export companies and will, in all probability, be Hod, who recently asked plans to set up an air transport company of his own.

El Al has also lost little time in formulating its ideas for the new company. The national airline has been given the right to carry any shipment — if it can do so at competitive prices. El Al announced recently that it would drastically reduce its cargo rates following the introduction of its new convertible cargo-passenger jumbo aircraft.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET:

Natad \$ still rising

TEL AVIV. — The investment dollar continued rising yesterday, jumping by 5 agora to stand at IL9.42 per dollar Natad. Offers were for \$388,000, the turnover in Natad was \$77,000.

Trading in stocks showed a weakening in the trend of the last few days of increased turnover and rise in prices. Volume in stocks was IL2.7m., of which IL20,000 was traded in the variables.

The General Index fell by 0.01 per

cent to stand at 124.29 points.

Bank Leumi was up 1 to 210; Sahar, up 10 to 210; Haasneh, up 2 to 285; Aryeh, down 16 to 430.

The turnover in bonds rose to IL13.5m. Trading on the market was quiet, without any special events. There were slight offers for bonds with a 10-year redemption period which did not cause any changes in prices. There were very little changes in prices in the 5.5 per cent Defence Loan series.

HIGH HOPES ARE DASHED

It is more than 11 years since the wheels began turning to put the Lamed Plan into operation. About 6,000 dunams were to be developed. The State Comptroller has just issued a report on the project. Economic Correspondent David Krivine reports.

The Lamed Plan, involving the development of a 6,000-dunam area in North Tel Aviv (stretching from the Yarkon River to the borders of Herzliya) has shown disappointing progress so far, according to a report by the State Comptroller, released yesterday.

A company called Yarkon was founded in 1964 to carry out the project. Owners are — impressively — the Government (represented by Bank Tzichot), the Municipality, the Israel Land Development Company, the development companies of the three big banks, and Clal Investments.

Despite the presence of such financially powerful partners, little has been accomplished. The company did receive sites from the Israel Lands Administration, and 1,132 flats have been built so far. But one of their main jobs was to

undertake the long and tedious job of consolidating the multitude of private plots, by negotiating with each owner separately. In 11 years, says the report, they managed to buy only 56 dunams — out of 4,000.

To be fair, it must be said that the owners of Yarkon did not channel any funds to the company — beyond the IL5.5m. of share capital, and a single owner's loan from Tzichot; so the management had to make do with what profit could be accumulated as they went along. They did not always charge enough for the land, whose price soared from IL70,000 a dunam in 1970, to IL235,000 in 1971, and close to IL300,000 in the boom year 1972. A plot of 73.6 dunams was sold for an average of IL120,000, which earned the company IL8,140,000. It should have netted (in the State Comptroller's esti-

mation) half as much again. The balance went, presumably, into the building contractors' pockets.

On the other hand, Yarkon showed itself tight-fisted, in at least one case. A requisition order gave it 60 dunams on the coast for the construction of tourist amenities. Negotiations for compensation are still going on, but settlements have been made with a number of small proprietors, whose holdings ranged from 56 to 225 square metres.

They were paid between IL15 and IL26.60 per square metre, in the years 1968-71. Seven out of nine got less than IL25 — though the value had officially assessed the price at IL25 several years before (in 1964). "Even when dealing with diminutive sums, it is the duty of a publicly-owned concern to make sure the owners get a fair deal," the report observes.

Now it's up to the trade unions

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, believes that only if workers show restraint in their wage demands can the country's economy recover. Nora Beloff discusses the delicate issues involved, particularly for the union leaders.

WILL CHANCELLOR Denis Healey's ingenious device for making tax reductions dependent on a 3 per cent limit on pay claims effectively neutralize trade union power?

This will be the criterion used by the outside world to judge Healey's budget and the policies of James Callaghan's Government. All Britain's EEC partners, without exception and regardless of their political complexion agree that the British unions have been the principal obstruction to Britain's industrial growth and that their implacable resistance to mobility and innovation has seriously prejudiced British living standards.

Until this week's Budget it had been assumed that no British Government could come to grips with the unions and that Britain's relative economic decline was bound to continue. Most international observers would agree with the Chancellor's simple calculation that inflation needs to be halved this year and halved again next year to get Britain into line with its trading partners and this will mean drastic limitations on pay.

There is also general agreement with the Chancellor's judgment that Britain's economic recovery depends on a more competent performance by British industry. The downward slide of sterling already makes prices competitive but, as Healey pointed out, it is just a question of prices, the Germans, whose Deutsche Mark is constantly revalued, would be at the bottom instead of at the top of the exporting league.

What no Labour Minister would dare to say is that this cannot happen as long as the unions exploit their power to keep wages up and productivity down.

The Chancellor went out of his way to say he was adopting trade union views on welfare, pensions, and the outright rejection of Conservative demands for an immediate reduction in Government expenditure.



Denis Healey... tax reductions for wage cuts.

He also held out hope that the Government might go a little further towards meeting trade union demands for selective import controls — short of violating EEC and GATT rules, in other words, going hardly any way at all.

Nevertheless, screams of protest from Communist and left-wing leaders suggest the Chancellor has effectively challenged the right of trade union militants to exercise power without responsibility: demanding higher wages and lower prices; more welfare and less taxes; full employment and better living standards. They have persistently disregarded the fact that Britain needs to hold its own in a highly competitive world, is able to maintain even its present living standards only by massive borrowing, and has been caught in what Healey called "a vicious circle" which threatens its economic survival.

Healey's deal would be full of loopholes: he would see to it that the tax men would fulfil the Government's side but how would the trade union leaders, particularly if

the economy is beginning to pick up, make sure that the unions followed their leaders' advice? None the less, what matters now are the political implications of the proposal and how far they sound convincing to Britain's creditors. Despite the ritual tributes by all Labour leaders to the restraint and patriotism of the Trades Union Congress for accepting last year's 5.6 per cent wage limit, the Government knows how little they can count on mere good will to impose even greater curbs.

Indeed, the 5.6 limit was only accepted after inflation had reached a terrifying 30 per cent. The Bank of England was reporting a run on sterling and Prime Minister Harold Wilson was privately warning transport union chief Jack Jones and his friends that unless they backed him he might have to resign and ask a Tory come-back. Further, the slump meant that in private industry, wage restraint was often the only alternative to closures and unemployment, and it was the million-plus unemployment figure more than the compliance of union leaders which reduced militancy last year.

Now the Chancellor is taking the union leaders that they must forgo large wage increases or else the public, including their own members, will be deprived of lower taxes. It is difficult to think of a surer way of separating the leaders, who need the kudos of a successful wage negotiation, from the rank-and-file, who will judge the deal by the size of their pay packets. Healey's offer to the TUC, couched in the friendliest terms, may turn out to be more damaging to the power of the leaders than any of the statutory curbs introduced by the last Conservative Prime Minister, Edward Heath, which produced the four-day week and the collapse of his Government. (OFNS)

Big IAI display for Hanover

By BRIAN ARTHUR

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) is making its biggest foreign presentation to date at this year's International Aerospace Show in Hanover which begins this Saturday.

In addition, over 60 Israeli industrial firms will exhibit their products at the city's General Trade Fair which starts today.

The stars at the Israeli Aerospace display, where IAI will be represented by 18 divisions and subsidiaries, are likely to be the Arava multi-purpose transport aircraft and the 123 Westwind executive jet. The IAI group will also show a wide range of other products, from communications systems and navigation aids to ground equipment. Since 1971, when it exhibited in-

ternationally for the first time at the Paris Air Salon, IAI has competed increasingly on the world market, in keeping with its steady and rapid growth and present work force of 15,000 persons.

Other sectors at the general industrial fair include Israeli refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, building materials, and tool manufacturing.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Tuesday, April 27, 1976

Running out of steam

NEW YORK. — Stocks were mostly lower with the Dow Jones Industrial Average off sharply at the p.m. close. Declining issues moderately outnumbered gainers.

Brokers said selling was attributable in part to solid indications that the Federal Reserve had slightly tightened credit policy by raising its target on Federal fund rates to 4 1/2 per cent from 4 per cent.

Analysts added that the Stock Market appeared to have run out of steam despite a continuing flow of improved first-quarter earnings reports. They noted that once again the industrial average fell back below the 1,000 level.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell by 7.25 to 995.51.

This selected list of stocks is based on final quotations.

Alcoa	42	Union Carbide	72 1/2
Aluminum Co.	52 1/2	United Technologies	65 1/2
American Brands	41	U.S. Steel	80
American Can	33	Westinghouse Elec.	15 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	56 1/2	Woolworth	23 1/2
Anaconda	24	Avon Prod.	42 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	41 1/2	Boeing	29 1/2
Chrysler	19 1/2	Boise Cascade	26 1/2
DuPont	150 1/2	Catalina Data	23 1/2
Eastman Kodak	109	Disney	56 1/2
Exxon	39 1/2	Dome Mines	42 1/2
General Electric	53 1/2	Fairchild Camera	38 1/2
General Foods	28 1/2	General Dynamics	35 1/2
General Motors	69 1/2	IBM	255 1/2
Goodyear	21 1/2	Int. Tel. Tel.	26 1/2
Inter. Harvester	25 1/2	LTV Corp.	12 1/2
Inter. Nickel	33 1/2	McDonalds	61 1/2
Johns. Manville	31 1/2	Met. Semiconductor	44 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	61 1/2	NCR Corp.	26 1/2
Procter and Gamble	89	Polaroid	34 1/2
Sears Roebuck	71 1/2	RCA Corp.	25 1/2
Standard Oil of Calif.	36 1/2	Sperry Rand	47 1/2
Texasaco	26 1/2	Syntex	28 1/2
		Xerox	51 1/2

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Lire 886/888 per \$

Belgian Fr. 38.95/97 per \$

Dutch Fl. 2.6880/95 per \$

Yen 299.30/60 per \$

French Fr. 4.6840/80 per \$

Gold price: \$128-128.50

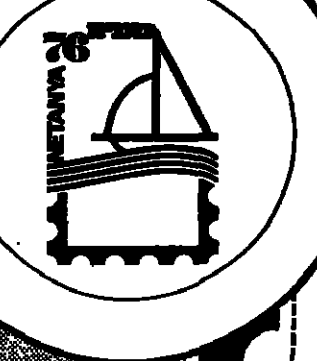
FORWARD RATES

1 Mon. 3 Mon. 6 Mon.

1.1614/481 1.7961/400 1.7774/377

12M/2 1.5335/283 1.5072/058

Sw. Fr. 3.2518/210 2.5010/040 2.4760/790



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THE ISRAEL SEWERAGE PROJECT

Kiryat Malachi Local Council hereby invites suppliers or qualified agents of pumping equipment makers to submit bids for the supply, testing and supervision of erection of mechanical and electro-mechanical equipment for the Main Sewage Pumping Station in Kiryat Malachi.

Tender Documents and Forms of Tender can be obtained against payment of IL400 (non-refundable) from the office of the Local Council.

Bidders must submit their bids in two copies on the Tender Forms and in compliance with the conditions of the Tender. Bids accompanied by a bank guarantee of 5% of the bid total, valid for a period ending 120 days from the last day set for the submission of bids, must be placed in the Tender Box or be mailed by registered mail to arrive not later than June 24, 1976, at 12 noon.

The envelope containing the bids should be marked

The Israel Sewerage Project

Tender No. 45/E-10/ISP/76

Kiryat Malachi Local Council

Bids arriving after the closing date and bids submitted without the required bank guarantee will not be considered. Terms of payment: 90% in cash against an approved interim bill, as specified in the Tender Documents. Bids may be submitted by contractors who have been pre-qualified for the Israel Sewerage Project. A site inspection tour for contractors will be held on May 14, 1976, leaving from the office of the Local Council at 10.30 a.m. The Tender Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any bid for the entire tender or parts thereof.

MOSHE KATSAV

Kiryat Malachi Local Council

	Unit Price	Redemption Price
ZAMID	263.04	256.63
GAVISH	225.41	222.83
BDOLACH	205.5	200.5
SHAMIR	200.57	204.95
PIA	336.1	327.4
YIGDAL	157.2	153.4
TOPAZ	116.49	115.41
TARSHISH	117.15	114.4

Management Company

THE SYRIAN PRICE

HIGH OFFICIALS in Jerusalem have reacted with commendable caution to reports that Syria has decided to renew the Undof mandate. The expiry date is more than a month away. The Syrians themselves have said nothing, and will probably characteristically — remain reticent right up to the deadline. Developments in Lebanon, and their repercussions in Syria, are still fraught with uncertainty. Best and wisest, then, for Israel to stay alert — and refrain from comment.

The optimistic reports are apparently based on the supposition that, with its involvement in Lebanon, Syria will not want to raise tension on its Israeli frontier at this time. This seems rational enough, though it does not take account of the complex internal and intra-Arab pressures which necessarily affect President Assad's decision-making.

The cheerful assessment appears to suppose, moreover, that the Syrian leader will renew the mandate by way of a "gesture" to the U.S. — a form of recognition of the close collaboration between Damascus and Washington during the Lebanese crisis. There is no assurance, however, that even in making such a "gesture" Assad will not seek to extract for it a political price, as he did last November, when he demanded — and obtained — a Palestine debate in the Security Council.

There are in fact two possible problems involved for Israel in this scenario, and it would be as well to confront them now, rather than be taken unawares when the deadline day is at hand.

First there is the problem of what constitutes Syria's "price" for merely seeming to avert another war. Is another hostile Security Council debate such a price? The U.S. did not consider that unacceptable last November. Beyond the discomfort of PLO participation, and a great deal of hostile haranguing, the practical conclusion of that debate was an American veto, and so, Washington still maintains, the tangible damage to Israel was nil.

The Israel Government must decide this time, well in advance, what its position will be in the face of a threatened renewal of the political campaign by the Syrians. And, having taken its position, it must stick to it. For, as Mr. Rabin has remarked on occasion, the periodic mandate renewal crises are, above all, tests of Israel's credibility and its readiness to outface the Syrians.

The second problem involves the price that Israel may, in effect, be asked to pay in order to help cement the new rapprochement between the U.S. and Syria. President Assad, intervening in Lebanon, bit off more than he could comfortably chew, and will be lucky indeed to extricate himself unscathed in power and prestige. But by his actions he has succeeded, paradoxically enough, in vastly enhancing his image in the world — and more especially in the West — as a moderate. Most importantly, he has emerged from his Lebanese adventure with significantly improved relations with Washington.

Dr. Kissinger was of course not one to let slip an opportunity like this. Just as he had perceived the Yom Kippur War as a chance for the U.S. to mend its fences with Egypt and wrest Cairo from the Soviet embrace, so, too, he could be expected to seize upon the Lebanese situation as a means of drawing Syria into a friendly attitude towards the U.S.

The American assessment of what is and what is not an acceptable price for Israel to pay to Syria, in return for Undof's renewal, may, therefore, be coloured by Washington's desire to advance its own interests in Damascus rather than by what is acceptable to Israel. It would be well to air this possibility in advance to prevent misunderstanding with the U.S. later.

READERS' LETTERS

Soviet hypocrisy on minorities

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — At a recent Security Council meeting, the U.S.S.R. "condemned the highly arbitrary acts of the Israeli occupying forces against the Arab population" (March 26).

Israel should ask the Soviet representative to advise us, and the world at large, how they solved all problems in their occupied territories so smoothly.

For instance, in the annexation of Eastern Prussia which, incidentally, in all her history had never been Russian, their methods were simple. The inhabitants who hadn't been killed by war action had to flee for their lives or were driven out — all of them. When the war was over, a new

population was transferred to the occupied territory from the Soviet eastern regions. The name of the 700-year-old capital, Königsberg, was arbitrarily changed to Kaliningrad. Thus a new Russian province was created, without having to contend with any grumblings or protests, let alone liberation movements, of a native population.

The Western world has so far kept tactfully silent regarding these facts and so allowed the Russians to assume the role of champions of international morality. It is time that we unmask our accusers for the hypocrites they are.

MATTHIAS NEMENOFF
Haifa.

The customer is seldom right

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I spent over three weeks travelling all over your country, I enjoyed myself very much. However, I found many disturbing signs that your Ministry of Tourism and your tourism industry are not yet prepared to handle foreign tourists, Jew and non-Jew alike. The following examples are just an illustration of the deeper problems that permeate through hotels, restaurants, packaged bus tours, and above all the government bureaucracy.

1. The hotels and kibbutz guest houses are rated (mostly out-dated ratings, by the way) only by physical facilities. The quality of the service, the attitude of the management and hotel employees toward the guests is not taken into consideration.

2. Even in first-class restaurants in town and in hotels, waiters and waitresses are not professionally trained. If you complain of dishes, bad salad, stale coffee, etc., you invariably get heated and righteous counter-arguments from them. They need to be trained to act as if their customers are always right. No wonder, every place has to charge 10 or 15 per cent as "forced" service

charge. Who, I wonder, would voluntarily tip these waiters and waitresses?

3. If you mail your own clothes and personal effects by separate package, either you are charged enormous amounts, or you have to go through the mazes of the inconsiderate and inefficient bureaucracy of post office, customs office, and what-have-you before you can convince them that you are indeed tourists.

4. Packaged bus tours are in a sorry condition. The guides are not properly trained. They are more interested in chasing their charges into souvenir shops from which they extract some commissions. The buses spend about one hour driving through Jerusalem, picking up tourists here and there before they even leave for the destination outside the city.

I hate to be a critical guest. But, if you need foreign tourists, you have to improve the quality of the services that you provide.

YOSHI TSUBUMI
Visiting Associate Professor
Harvard School of
Business Administration
Boston, Mass.

DOUBLE-TALK ON PLANES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Double-talk, like double-dealing, is not unknown in diplomacy. But there can hardly be anything more specious than the argument by Ford-Kissinger, in their insistence on selling the C-130 Hercules planes to Egypt, that these

planes are "non-lethal!"

They are military transport planes, which means they are designed to carry troops, who are men and the most deadly instrument ever created on this earth — what else? — man.

ABE KRAMER
Jerusalem.

A "LACKEY" OF AMERICA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — By overdependence on the United States and a misplaced trust in Henry Kissinger, Israel has been reduced to the status of a clinging beggar, and an annoying one too. No one likes a man or a nation without spunk; Americans in particular are noted for their dislike of the type of lackey Israel has become.

The American Government does not support democracies merely because they are democracies. Look at the support for the Greek military junta, the fascists in Spain, and other petty monarchs and dictators. The Americans support governments not to advance the cause of democracy, but to advance the interests of America.

There is no reason to expect basic American policy has always been one of wooing the Arabs; and now, they have succeeded, merely by tossing Israeli interests to the winds.

It is time for Israel to return the favour, to stand on its own feet and rely only on itself. Only thus can Israel ever expect to make real progress towards its destiny.

MOSHE YUDKOWSKY
Jerusalem.

UNIVERSITY'S BOLE

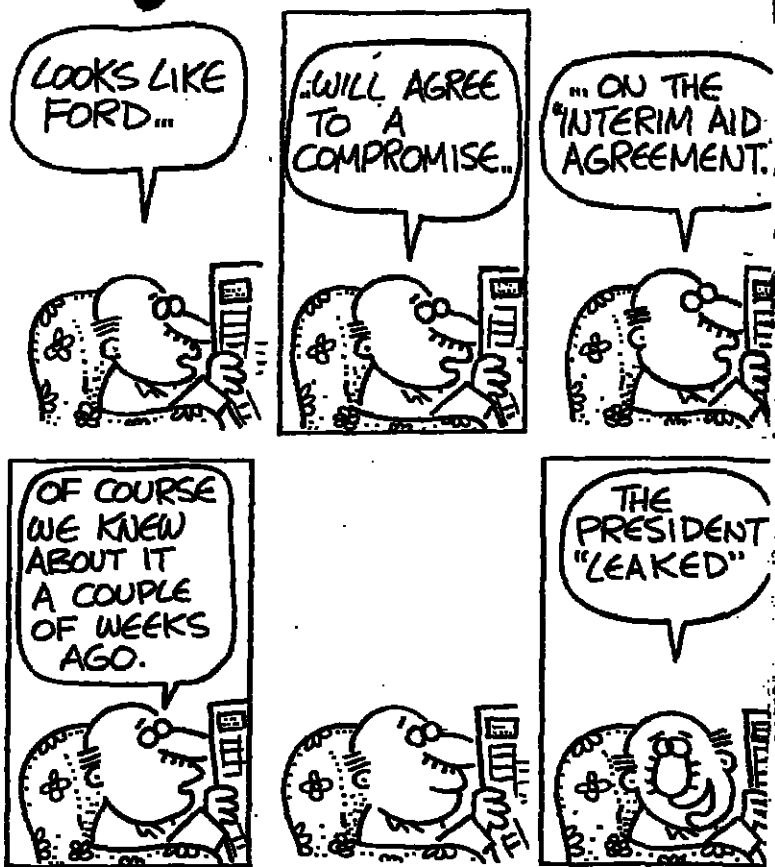
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, I note with dismay that the Hebrew University and the Foreign Ministry invited Dr. Robert Wood, President of the University of Massachusetts, where I am a member of the Faculty of Economics, to review the condition of higher learning in Israel and to tender advice (March 26).

You should know that Mr. Wood has constructed, at his University, an institution of concentrated radioactivity which, when it is not engaged in polemical ventures and the promotion of ideological purposes, renders pretend pseudo-services to the community.

On his record, I am appalled that you should have asked him to advise you; he does not seem to understand the mission of higher learning. Since you made the mistake of asking him to come, your best course now is to turn a deaf ear to his counsel; if your universities follow his advice, they do so at their peril.

PROF. SIMON ROTTENBERG
Amherst, Mass.

Dry Bones



Callaghan wants to work for M.E. peace

MARK SEGAL

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PRIME MINISTER James Callaghan has gone on record as desiring the strengthening of Anglo-Israeli friendship. He did so in two letters, in which he replied to congratulations on his election.

This was the first such statement by Callaghan on his attitude towards Israel since he left the Foreign Ministry to become Prime Minister.

In his letter to Sidney Shipton, general secretary of the British Zionist Federation, Callaghan assured him that "I shall continue, as Prime Minister, to work for the strengthening of the close and friendly links between this country and Israel, and for the achievement of a just and peaceful settlement in the Middle East." The letter, written on the Prime Minister's stationery was signed "Jim Callaghan."

In another letter, to Joe Gormley, chairman of the Labour Friends of Israel, Callaghan assured the mineworkers' leader that "I shall continue as Prime Minister to pay the closest attention to our relations with Israel and to further the cause of peace in the Middle East."

A much terser letter came from Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, who in writing to Martin Cohen, general secretary of the Labour Friends of Israel, only said: "I shall make what contributions I can to the search for a speedy peace in the Middle East."

With Parliament ending its recess.

the Labour Friends of Israel finds itself obliged to choose a chairman and deputy chairman its parliamentary group. Both have fallen vacant with the appointment of former chairman L. Hunkfield as under-secretary at Industry Department, and of deputy chairman, Frank White, Government Whip. It is custom here for anyone taking Government office to resign from any position this kind.

Some MP's speak of proposing Deputy Prime Minister, Edw. Short to replace Hunkfield, an ex-choos. Gwyneth Dunwoody as deputy.

Meanwhile, Sir Harold Wilson, politely turned down an offer to become president of the Lal Friends, a post which has been vacant since the death of the Richard Crossman a few years ago. Sir Harold, however, did not down the idea of taking this post the future.

Driver.
Have you given
a soldier a lift
today?

ISRAEL PRESS

Obliterating the memory

DAYAR (Histadrut) says that "while the Jewish people must never forget, others are trying to do so, and to make the entire world forget with them. The current fashion of slandering the State of Israel and Zionism derives to a very large extent from a desire to obliterate the memory of the Holocaust and the link between it and the creation of the Jewish State. This campaign reached its peak during the past year with the denunciation of Zionism as a "racist" movement only thirty years after the destruction of six million Jews in the very name of racism. The present apathy of Western statesmen — and their frequent readiness to support anti-Semitic initiatives in an anti-Israeli and anti-Zionist guise — flows from the feeling that the nations of Europe need no longer be troubled by their bad conscience."

HATZOFI (National Religious) agrees that anti-Semitism has raised its ugly head again through the equation of Zionism with racism. "Soviet

and extremist Arab propaganda is intent on erasing the memory of Auschwitz in order to renew the historical feelings of hostility towards the Jewish people. We must be cognizant of the many faces of this phenomenon, whose object is once again to destroy the Jewish people — this time through Arab terrorists."

HA'ARETZ (Independent) asks whether the fact that the memory of the Holocaust does not accompany us every day and every hour indicates an attempt to escape from the weakness and desperation of the period, or is it evidence of the desire to live even of a people that has lost one third of its number? "We will not pretend to answer the questions, but we are not free to avoid them. The Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day performs an important function in that it prevents unwelcome levity not only with regard to the present and the future, but also as regards the historical past."

PEOPLE AND POLITICS / SRAYA SHAPIRO

Keeper of the torch of integrity

FROM THE HEN-PENS of Nir-Am to the Finance Committee of the Knesset the line is straight for Zvi Gershuni, Labour's keeper of the torch of integrity. He has taken the road from home to public office and back several times, never remaining outside his family circle for more than three or four years at a stretch.

An inveterate Dove, he recalls that the founders of Degania were not dismayed about settling amidst all those Arabs. "But the era of establishment is over. We got what we got, and if our frontiers follow a defensible position, I am ready to call it a day." What really matters is the future of the people of Israel. What sort of people it ought to be, and how to shape it the way it should be — that and not the future of the West Bank — is the issue that is rocking the party.

For Zvi Gershuni, the party is paramount — so long as it sticks to the basic principles it was set up for. "I can compromise on tactics. I agree with the last clause of the Hapoel Hatzair plank, which declared that all preceding precepts notwithstanding, the movement would reconsider issues according to changing conditions. But I would balk on fundamentals."

One of the fundamentals is that the party had the right to appoint — and recall — its officials. Fifteen years ago, Gershuni adhered to this rule. He was a devout follower of Pinhas Lavon — ever since Lavon visited



Zvi Gershuni, M.K.

Gershuni's native town in Bessarabia way back when.

"LAVON WAS MY PROPHET." Gershuni joined Gordonia, the pioneering youth movement of which Lavon was one of the founders. He abandoned the study of Economics at Bucharest University and made his way to Eretz Yisrael, joining a group of stavedores in Haifa. "I still feel it in my back," he says. "But I liked it." Only after many years in the port, where he served in various capacities, did his group get to settle on land.

Gershuni became an expert on poultry breeding. He managed to study Economics in Jerusalem, and served as secretary of the Mapai-

affiliated kibbutz movement for some years. "When the Lavon affair broke out, I was Lavon's staunch supporter. I still believe he was right. But when the party decided he should step down, I did not follow him to the Min Hayesod group he created. A party is a party so long as it has the power to decide." And if the party was now in a crisis, it was because it did not dare to decide.

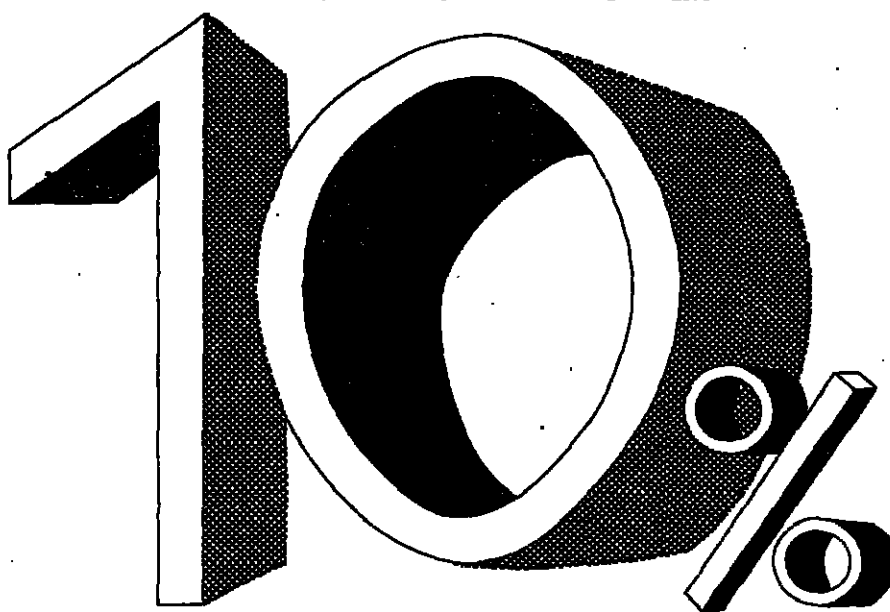
Who should make the decisions? The "Forum?" "I have nothing against a Forum, whoever is in it. But no, the decisions must be taken in the party recognized institutions. The Leadership Bureau, the Central Committee. They should meet regularly and have the courage to decide. One cannot live by consensus alone."

Gershuni is now engaged in a fierce fight within his party — about the budget. Together with David Coren, a kibbutznik with hawkish tendencies, Gershuni led a revolt in the Finance Committee, demanding a sizable cut in the national budget. "We should not satisfy ministers by printing money." If you want to survive, you live according to your means, he argues. He does not push it, but the example of his own performance speaks for itself.

But would he consider it a question of principle if his efforts are overruled by his party?

A wry smile. "Well, a budget is renewed every year. It is not a matter of basic principles..."

RESIDENTS OF JERUSALEM

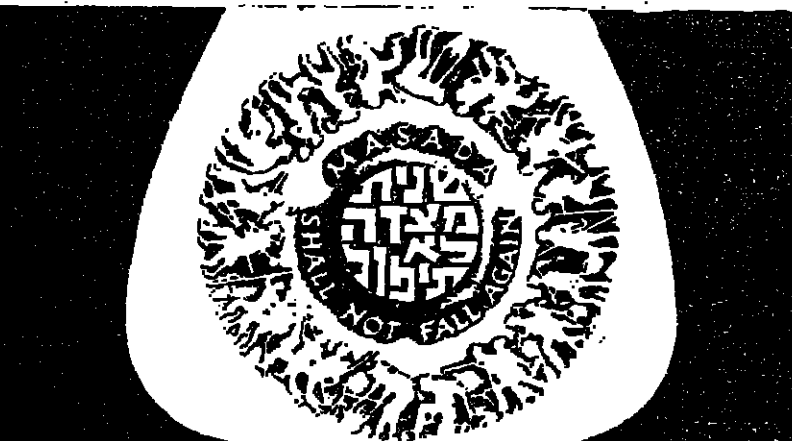


Discount

to all those who pay their taxes by the end of April.

Payments are accepted at all banks and at the Municipal Treasurers Department, 67 Rehov Haneviim. During April the Department will also be open from 4-6pm. (except for eves of holidays and Friday afternoons).

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